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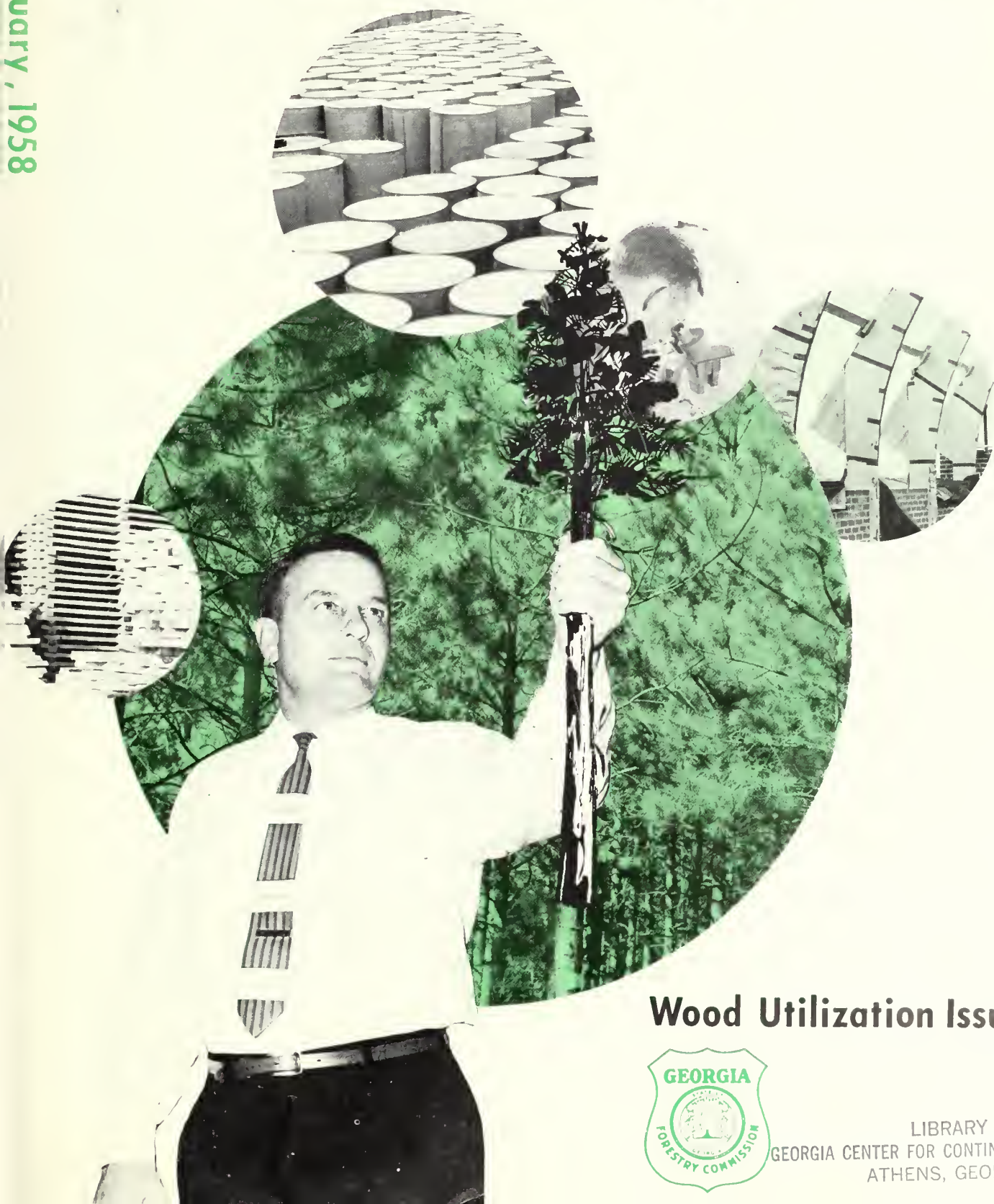
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Georgia

FORESTRY

January, 1958



Wood Utilization Issue



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Cruising the News

Controlled Burning Is Protector of Woodlands

(From the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION)

Public opinion swings to support of protection for the forests as the public becomes aware of what wood and wood products mean to a community.

The reflection is seen in the recommendations by grand juries in Dodge and Bacon counties that the law be made effective concerning controlled burnings. Lowndes County already has adopted the measure.

The law is a local option proposition.

It requires that anyone intending to burn off land first notify the county forest rangers. The law goes into effect in a county when it is recommended by two grand juries.

The rangers say although the ruling will work them harder, it will bring a reduction in acreage burned and in the long run result in lower cost protection.

He who has experience in woods burning knows how what looks like a simple little burn-off can get out of control and become a forest fire.

Alerting the rangers is a sensible precaution.

Making it the law would encourage more folks to take that sensible, simple precaution.

A Boon to Reforestation

(From the ATLANTA JOURNAL)

HIGHLY IMPORTANT to Georgia's vast timber industry is a brand new preparation which can be applied to longleaf pine seeds before sowing, and protect them from birds and rodents.

In evaluation of the repellent, which is composed of tetramethyl thiuram disulphide, the U.S. Department of Agriculture says it makes direct seeding of trees practical and inexpensive.

The new repellent has many features appealing to Georgia landowners. It is not harmful to birds and animals, and it does not retard germination.

Direct sowing of tree seeds is still the cheapest way to plant, but most foresters advocate setting out seedlings because it is simpler procedure and more predictable.

Under certain conditions, however, the sowing of seeds is the best method. Longleaf pine seed should be planted between late October and early December, as soon as soil moisture will make the seed germinate quickly.

Georgia has 24,000,000 acres of forests — mostly pine. Naturally, the owners of this land will be tremendously interested in the new repellent. A major reforestation problem has been solved in finding a way to keep birds and animals from devouring seed.

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Guyton DeLoach, Director

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EDITOR	Frank Craven
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Forest Fires Costly

(From the NEWNAN TIMES-HERALD)

The recent prolonged rainy weather in most parts of the nation has curtailed for a while at least the danger of forest fires. However, millions of dollars worth of timber are lost every year through forest fires.

While we realize it is impossible to prevent all forest fires, every effort should be made by landowners to save their property. Often despite this activity, careless persons will thoughtlessly start a fire.

It will be remembered that the dry weather of the past few months, particularly along the Pacific Coast, has resulted in forest fires in which millions and millions of acres of valuable timber have gone up in smoke. This is doubly unfortunate in view of the great demand for timber and timber products.

The burning-over of forest lands and the accidental setting of timber fires represent a loss to the national economy, as well as to the individual owner. Let's all adopt the timely slogan, "Keep Our Forest Green!"

**"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a well-used tree..."**



Poets see many things when they sing about a tree, but wood technologists see even more — posts, pilings, lumber, chemicals, paper, modified woods, naval stores and a host of other products.

For centuries man's unimaginative use of the tree highlighted Mother Nature's generosity. Man ignored the vastness of treasures contained in the noble plant and used only its obvious products.

But in this century of science, research foresters began to use the tree more fully. To promote more efficient utilization of wood in Georgia, the Georgia Forestry Commission and the U. S. Forest Service started the Georgia Forest Utilization Service in 1955.

A forest products technologist was employed to conduct applied research on problems of the wood-using

industry and to help persons solve these problems in the field. The Forest Utilization Service disseminates information on the latest trends in wood research and development, including chemical utilization and wood processing. A monthly news release helps do this.

The Service tries to bring about a better understanding between timber growers and the wood-using industries. It also gives data to persons interested in locating wood-using industries in Georgia.

Efficient wood utilization practices during manufacturing, processing, and fabricating will insure a profitable future for the products of Georgia's number one natural resource.

In this issue we will tell what Georgians are doing to further the efficient use of wood.

Lumbermen Battle Seasoning Losses



Gaby, Wynens, Hankinson take moisture content reading

Lumberyards appear to be quiet, prosaic places, but actually a fierce battle, with millions of Georgia dollars at stake, is being waged within their quiet confines.

Countless dollars are lost annually in Georgia seasoning yards to the attacks of blue stain, warp and surface and end checks.

But the aggressor is no longer ravaging the rich lumber decks unopposed. "General" Rufus Page, the forest products technologist of the Georgia Forestry Commission and the U. S. Forest Service, has taken to the field against the invaders.

Already he has chalked up a substantial victory which can mean savings of thousands of dollars annually. Page and Prof. Roy Carter of N. C. State College recently published "Heavy Losses in Air Seasoning Georgia Pine and How to Reduce them," which outlines the savings methods.

Page and his fellow foresters are not resting upon their laurels. They are already embarked upon a rate-of-drying study, that will determine the lumber stacking methods which will dry the wood the fastest and the most uniformly with the least degrade.

The air seasoning study, conducted in 20 yards



How not to stack lumber

throughout the state, revealed that Georgia lumbermen are losing from seasoning degrade an average of \$10.21 per thousand feet. Losses range from \$5.21 per thousand feet for package piled lumber to \$26.21 per thousand for flat piled lumber.

Blue stain, a fungus that attacks freshly cut wood, caused the most loss. Blue stain can be controlled by applying an anti-stain solution not more than 24 hours after sawing.

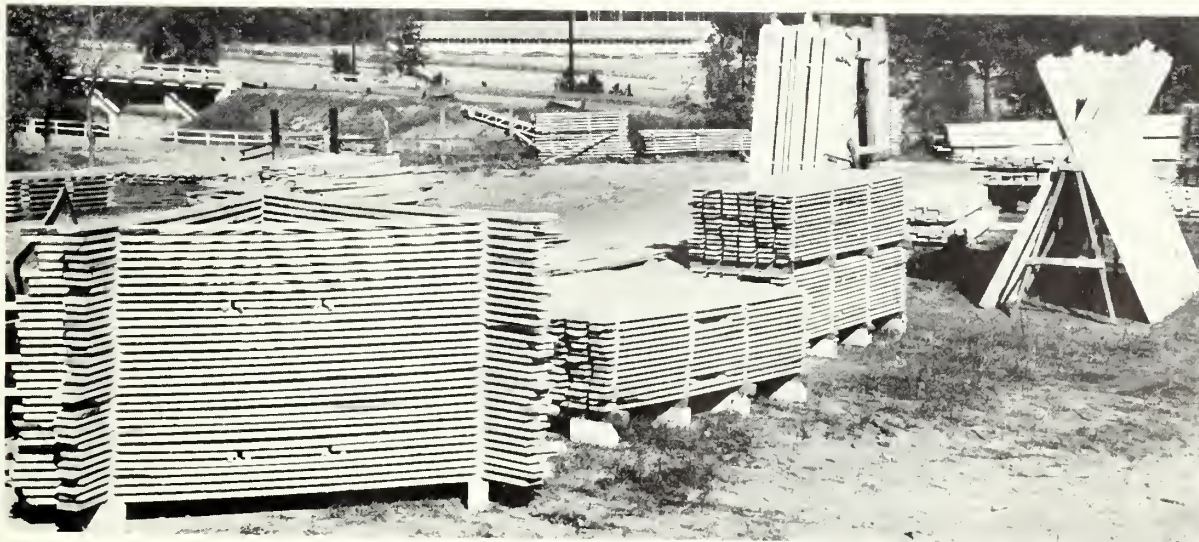
Improper stacking caused much of the warp. To prevent this, piles should be stacked uniformly with the weight distributed on all the boards.

End and surface checks can be controlled by roofing the piles and placing stickers at the ends or not more than two inches from the ends of the boards.

The report, which can be obtained from the Forestry Commission headquarters at Macon, further stated that the income derived from sounder seasoning practices would do much to offset recent increases in labor and stumpage costs.



Blue stain ravages freshly cut lumber



Like Marilyn, this lumberyard is well-stacked



McComb, Page, Sawmiller Hill check Georgia-made debarker

Chippers

Many Georgia sawmillers are in the clips today thanks to the humble wood chip which they once discarded as valueless waste.

Debarking and clipping machines, which convert slabs, edges and cut-offs into pulp chips, now enable many saw mill owners to operate at a profit.

Forest products technologists estimate that the conversion of debarked residue into chips enables the sawmiller to use some 20 per cent more of the saw log than before. Only the bark and sawdust are now discarded.

Hardwood chips manufactured from coarse wood residues are used to make particle board. This material has been used for some time as coarse stock in making veneer. It is being used in increasing amounts for table tops, underlayment and similar products. At present there are no particle board mills in Georgia.

Chips emerge from screen, are loaded into truck for haul to mill

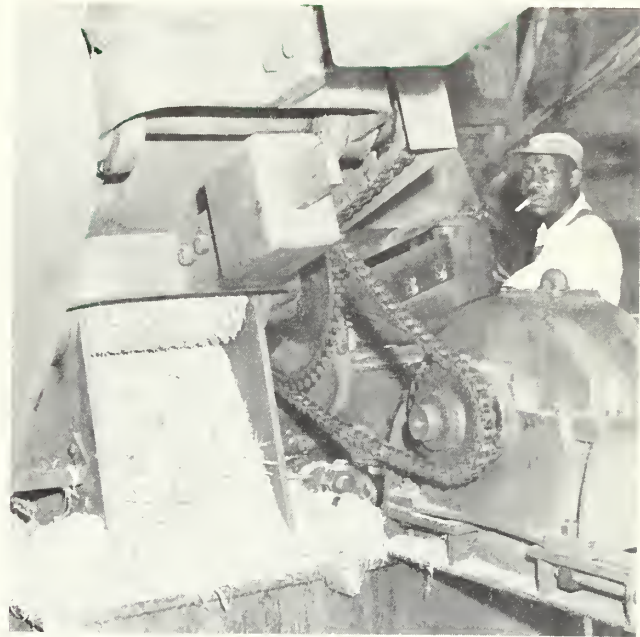


Put Mills In The Chips

The bark is removed because it cannot be used in the manufacture of wood pulp. After the log has been sawed into lumber, the coarse waste is conveyed into a wood chipper. The chips are then screened and blown into a specially constructed truck or rail car for shipment to the pulp mill. Georgia mills use pine chips primarily.

The chipper, debarker, chip screen and conveyors, depending upon their size, can be installed for \$25,000 to \$100,000 more. However, this investment can often be regained in a comparatively short time from resulting profits. The owner of a small South Georgia saw mill reported that he cleared \$2,000 in the first month of operation of a new chipper and debarker.*

Research is underway to utilize the bark and sawdust profitably. A saw which cuts chips instead of sawdust is being tested. Very limited commercial uses have been found thus far for the large quantities of bark which are accumulating in the saw mills. New uses are being steadily sought, however.

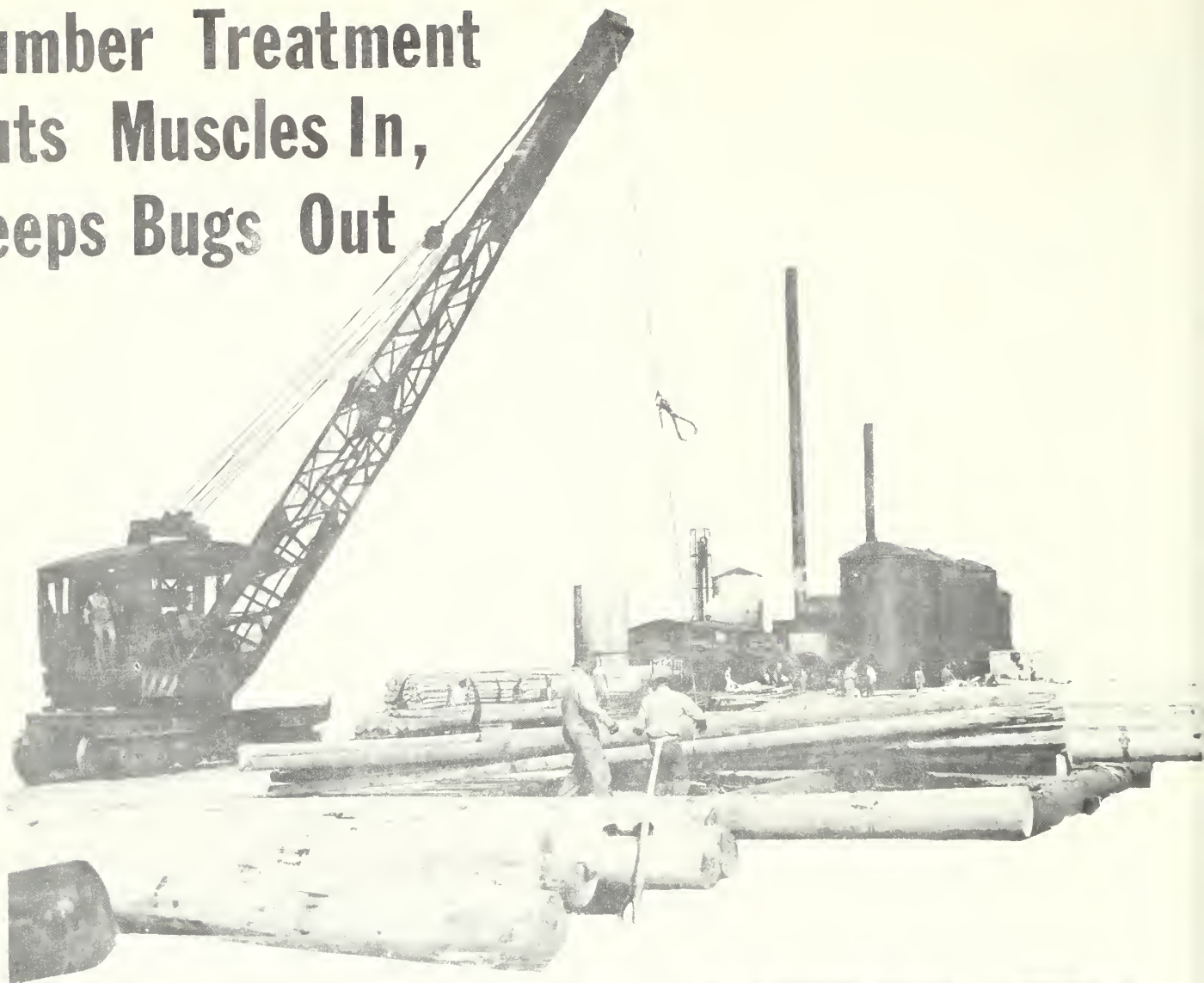


This lad's in the chips



Slabs farmer once took home are now converted to chips

Lumber Treatment Puts Muscles In, Keeps Bugs Out



Treatment of foundation timbers in houses can save the homeowner many times the cost of the preservative in repairs and worry.

Wood preservation was formerly thought of principally in terms of treating timber which came into direct contact with the ground, such as fence posts, telephone and telegraph poles and pilings. But house repair bills have proved the necessity for further treatment.

Americans who failed to apply preservatives to the substructure of their houses are suffering annual losses of \$300 million to decay and \$150-200 million to insects the Forest Products Laboratory of Madison, Wis., estimates. Much of this loss is in the South.

It is false economy when building a home to save the few dollars that treatment costs. Only a few years later, repair bills may return to haunt you. Houses can have their sills, floor joists, bridging and sub-flooring treated for a small fraction of the building cost. Pressure treatment with an approved chemical eliminates the necessity of purchasing termite shields. This cuts the net cost of the preservative further.

A repair and soil poisoning cost of a large number of houses revealed that such losses depleted the owner's pocketbook an average of \$365. Some houses had to be repaired when they were only six years old.



Pressure treatment keeps bugs out of lumber

Peek In Wood Ball Shows Wondrous Forest Products



Paper face gives low-grade lumber skin you love to touch

Wood utilization has scarcely scratched the surface of the treasures lodged within the tree trunk. Countless new products remain to be developed as well as new uses for existing wood products.

Considerable progress has been achieved in research on the chemical reaction of the cellulose components of wood with water in the presence of a catalyst. Furfural, a major industrial chemical used in nylon, is made from one of the sugars derived from wood by the above process.

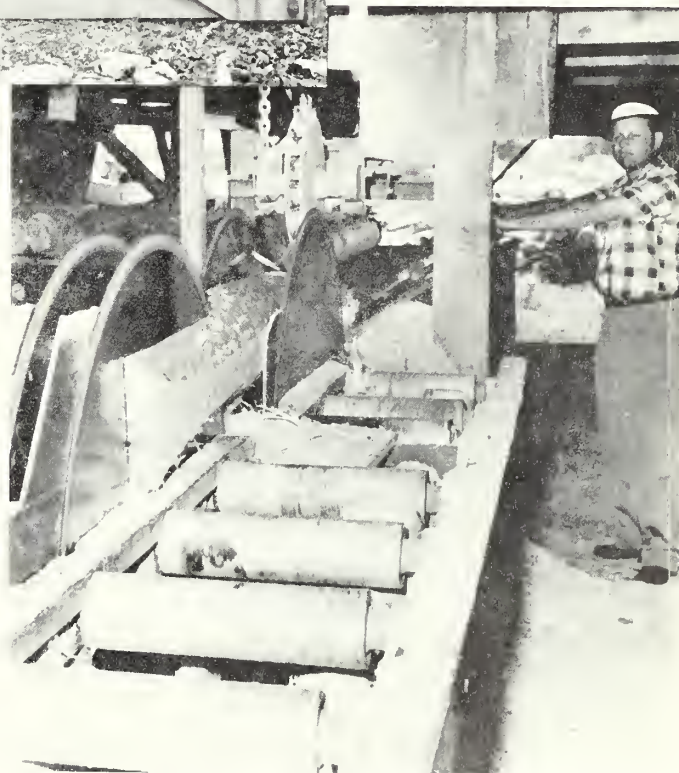
Improved means of stabilizing wood — preventing its shrinkage and swelling — are being developed. The up-grading of low grade lumber by overlaying it with weatherproof paper is another process which is finding acceptance.

Laminated products and the manufacturing of particle board from wood chips are other endeavors of recent years. Short pieces of lumber are finding usage in parquet flooring.

Predrying lumber, which may season it faster than air-drying and with less degrade, may produce better lumber than ever. Constant improvements are being made in paper production.

Bark is being tested as a fertilizer filler and as a constituent of mud used in drilling oil wells. A saw which cuts wood chips instead of saw dust is being studied for use in saw milling.

These are only a few of the accomplishments in wood utilization. The future promises better wood products than ever.



Experimental head rig cuts chips instead of dust

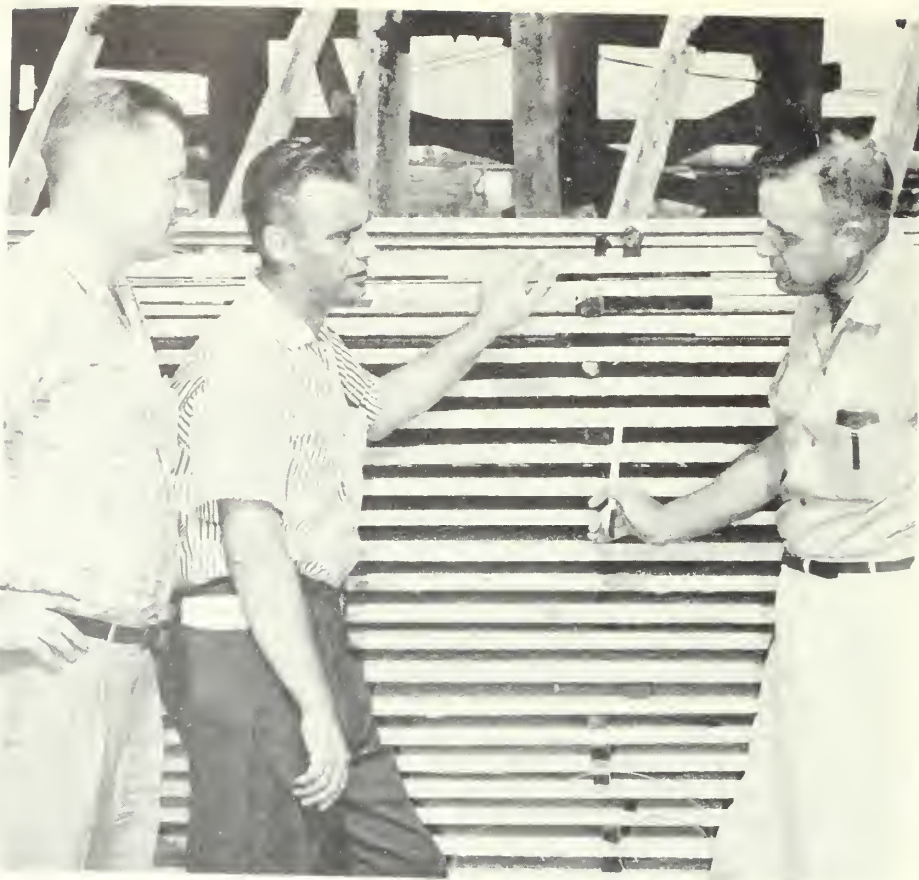
Too Thick Lumber Cuts \$\$ Too Thin

Mis-manufactured lumber is exacting a heavy toll annually from the pockets of Georgia saw mill operators. Lumber cut too thick or too thin from saw logs is wasting thousands of feet of saw timber.

To combat this needless drain on the state's timber resources, forest utilization specialists periodically conduct small saw mill schools throughout the state.

Through education the professional foresters hope also to introduce the proper practices of marking and sawing for grade. Good equipment, properly installed and adjusted, is necessary if the sawyer is to get the most volume and grade from the log.

Surveys in other states have already revealed how much lumber is being miscut. A similar survey, with corrective recommendations, may possibly be made by the Forest Utilization Service in Georgia.



Herrick, Harris, Page check lumber thickness

Charcoal Cures Steak Lovers', Hardwood Problems



Ralph Peter stages charcoal test at Whitehall

Charcoal is not only the answer to the backyard steak-mauler's needs, but it may someday be a partial answer to Georgia's number one forestry problem — the profitable use of low-grade hardwoods.

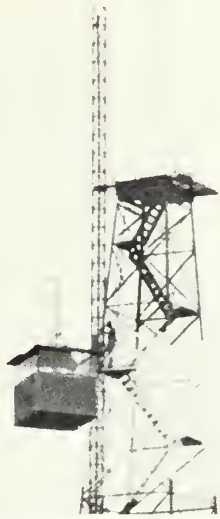
Low-grade hardwoods are overrunning parts of the state. Forest researchers are constantly seeking economical means of disposing of them. Producing charcoal from hardwood may be a partial solution.

Georgia's charcoal industry is still in its infancy. There are less than ten charcoal producers in the state, with the largest a ten-kiln operation at Williamsburg. Georgia has no briquetteing plant, so all briquettes and some of the lump charcoal has to be imported.

Although a ten-cord kiln can be constructed from concrete or cinder blocks for as little as one thousand dollars, investors should not venture into charcoal production without a thorough market survey. Charcoal production is a seasonal operation which requires high sales volume if it is to be profitable.

Charcoal can be produced from soft woods as well as hardwoods, though denser woods produce the greater yield. Research in charcoal production is being conducted in an experimental kiln at Whitehall Forest near Athens by the Athens-Macon research center. Forest Products Technologist Ralph Peter directs the operation.

RANGER ROUNDUP



Macon landmark dismantled... Down goes the cab of the fire tower on which the Macon Headquarters radio antenna formerly stood. This old affair has been replaced by the new 400-foot antenna. The fire tower will go back to duty somewhere in the state.

PINES MOURN GIRL'S DEPARTURE...The U.S. Forest Service's Elizabeth Mason is leaving Georgia to become national director of women's activities in Washington. For approximately 25 years she has devoted herself to "Making Georgia Green." Miss Mason has advised thousands of Georgia women and their sisters in ten other southern states raising pines. She began her forestry career in 1936 when the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs and the garden clubs of the state wanted conservation projects.



Parade entry... The Consolidated TPO Unit was well represented in the Fargo Christmas parade. Ranger Troy Spells and Eighth District Office personnel prepared the float.

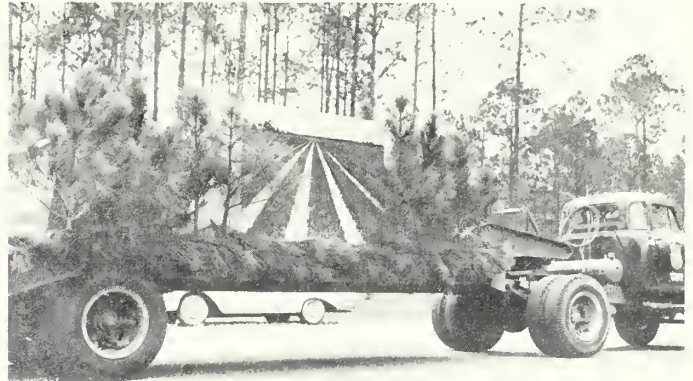
WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION-FIRE...Some days you just can't win for losing. J. L. NeSmith of Cochran recently discovered. NeSmith sent a man out to do some work with his tractor. The job was completed, so the driver started back to the house. The tractor backfired, caught fire itself and set the woods ablaze. The Bleckley County Forestry Unit quickly arrived on the scene and saved some 200 acres from being destroyed. However, the tractor and some eight acres of forest land were burned.

FLORIDA SUPPLY TO MEET DEMAND...Our sister state's seedling nurseries can supply the demand for pines this year, according to State Forester C. H. Coulter. According to press reports, Florida will produce about 32 million less seedlings this season. These should be sufficient for demand is expected to be less. Production in 1956 was 150 million.

FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER..."Smokey" went into action in Colquitt County last month for the first time since April. The county's first forest fire in eight months burned approximately three acres of young pine timber near New Elm. The area was almost a total loss. Ranger Albert Sanders said the fire was started in the middle of the woods, presumably by hunters.

FORESTRY LEADER RETIRES...W. R. Hine, Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Information and Education has retired from the U. S. Forest Service after over 31 years service.

A graduate of Cornell, Hine did research for the USFS and then became state forester of Louisiana. He spent two years as national executive secretary of the Society of American Foresters. In 1934 he returned to the USFS. He has been in charge of I&E for the past 10 years.

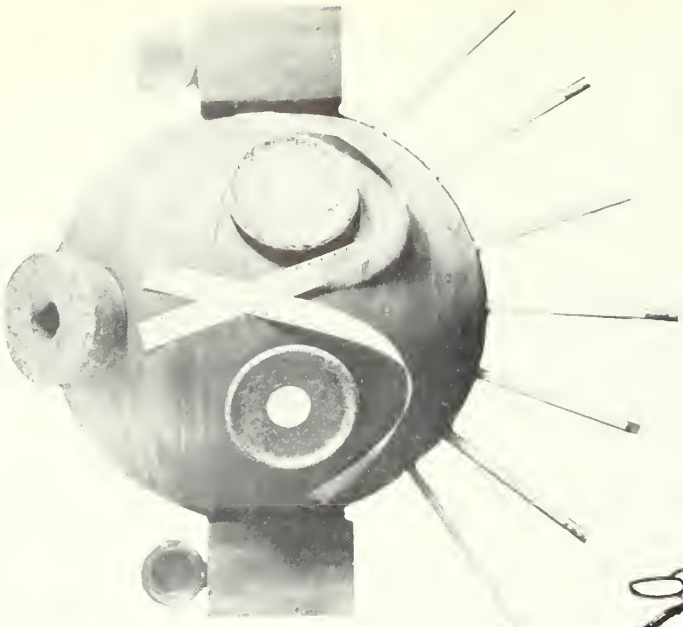


Rangers bring Yule cheer... Tenth District Rangers constructed hundreds of hospital window decorations similar to the above one being lighted by Athens General Hospital Administrator W. H. Thrasher. Looking on are Assist. District Forester Bill Schultz and Clarke Ranger Verla Smith, who ramrodded the idea.

PINE SEEDLING PROJECT REALIZED...A project to renew trees in Augusta, especially in the suburbs, was capped last month with the distribution of ten pine seedlings to each property owner who wanted them. The project was started 12 years ago when Louisa K. Smith, an editorial writer for the Augusta Herald, impressed on the Matson Soil Conservationist for Richmond County that trees, like people, grow old and pass out of the picture. This project has been sponsored by the Agriculture Committee of the Augusta Lions Club, in co-operation with Georgia Power Co.

SPCA ANNUAL MEETING...The Southern Pulp Wood Conservation Assn. annual meeting was held in Atlanta Jan. 14-16 at the Linkler Plaza Hotel. Economic importance of the pulp and paper industry in the South was discussed by the keynote speaker, Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer. Other topics discussed included forest land ownership, hardwood encroachment on pine lands, and tree planting. R. C. Barienbrock, of the Mead Corporation, Chillicothe, Ohio, president of the association, presided over the meeting.

JANUARY, 1958



**Utilization
Works Magic
TURNS WASTE
INTO MONEY**

MISS PAULINE GRIFFIN
RESOURCE MATERIALS SPECIALIST
MATERIALS CENTER
GEORGIA CENTER FOR CONSUMERS
AFFAIRS, GEORGIA

Georgia

February, 1958

FORESTRY



Georgia Arbor Day



*C*ruising the News

Progress Accelerated In Georgia Forestry

(From the *Atlanta Constitution*)

Annual reports of the Georgia Forestry Commission and the Georgia Forest Research Council mirror remarkable strides made in enhancing the status of trees as a leading money crop.

They represent a decided contrast to the old days when man and his sharp ax ruthlessly bled the forests of their wealth and then left it up to nature to repair the damage as best it could.

Scientists and forestry workers today are carrying out a successful program which embraces such facets as selective breeding of trees, production of superior seed in pine orchards, control of hardwoods and seedling diseases, increased nursery production, forest management, reforestation and other measures.

Especially important is the record the state established in fire control in 1957. Less than one-half of 1 per cent of the 24 million acres under protection of the forestry commission was lost to fire.

Georgia has harvested millions of dollars from its woodlands. Practices being furthered by today's forestry experts will assure the state of continued bumper crops in the years to come.

Forests May Be Our Salvation

(From the *Thomasville Times Enterprise*)

The potential timber or forestry resources of Georgia particularly in this section, are unlimited. That stands uncontested by those who are using modern methods of treating forests, propagating the type of trees that can be used in devious ways and grow very rapidly on almost any type of land we have in South Georgia.

Pine woods have meant a great boon to many land owners in this region. Most of us remember the Piney Woods Hotel of the past century and how it stimulated the advent of throngs of tourists who have meanwhile become residents with large holdings of piney wood land and are using the best methods of cultivating and increasing the production, instead of ruthlessly cutting and not making any attempt to stimulate regrowth in timber that can be used.

Even the pulp wood potential is said to be greater than most landowners think, but there is now a movement instigated and practiced to make this an outstanding crop and prove much of value to large as well as small landowners. Several wise and shrewd business men of this section are now tackling the problem and making progress in meeting the needs of the state and of the section that we live in.

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Modern methods have been created for adding to these resources and they have worked out exceptionally well in several cases where land owners mixed business with pleasure and declared it to be profitable over the years to a startling degree. Saw timber, of course, brings in more money than any other type and while other parts of Georgia have shown a decline, the only stepping-up of production is found in South Georgia.

Our forests may become our salvation in the years to come but not if they are not studied and cared for as all of our educational agencies demonstrate they can be.

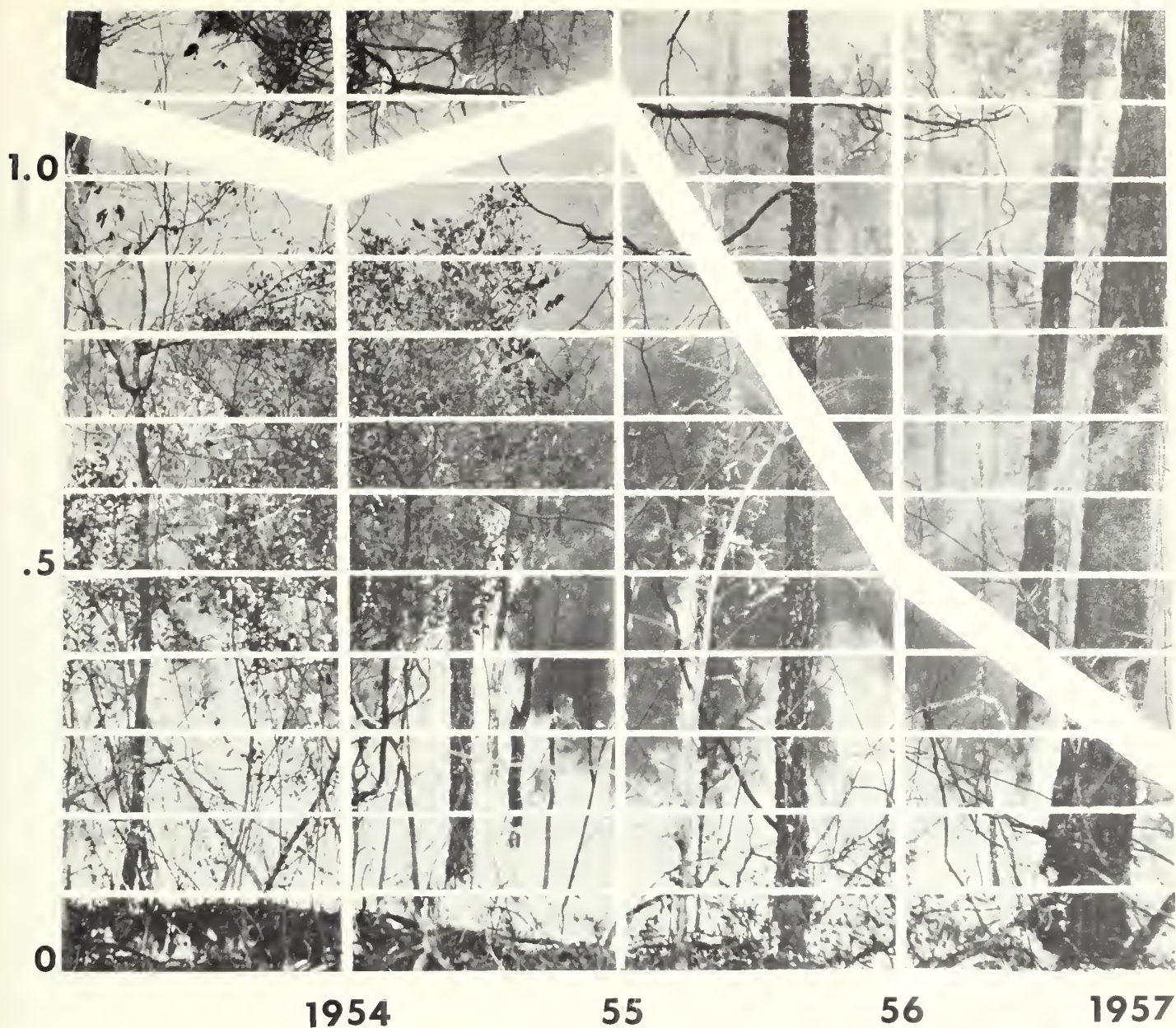
Record Pine Cone Crop

(From the *Adel News*)

Georgians collected the largest cone supply in history this past year. One hundred thousand bushels of cones including 75,000 slash, 23,000 loblolly and 1,500 long-leaf were harvested to provide seed for six forest tree nurseries. The average price per bushel was \$1.50 for loblolly and \$1.00 for slash.

A new cone curing and extraction plant is already fully operating in Macon. Reforestation officials said the plant will process about 3,000 bushels of cones a day. Three thousand bushels of cones yield about 1,500 pounds of seed. The cones after the seed are extracted are ground up and used as mulch on the seedling beds in nurseries.

This is a new industry coming to Georgia. With our growing pine trees we should be planting more small trees looking forward to wealth from our trees.



Fire Losses Held To All-time Low In 1957

Forest fires in Georgia were held to an all-time low in 1957, Georgia Forestry Commission Director Guyton DeLoach announced.

Less than one-fourth of one percent of the protected area in Georgia was destroyed by fire last year. Only 50,989 of the 21,225,396 acres under fire protection of the Forestry Commission were burned in 1957.

There were only 5,009 fires in 1957, compared to 7,689 in 1956, when 102,037 forest acres burned, DeLoach said. For the first time in several years, Georgia had normal rainfall in 1957, which helped the fire record.

"However, most of the credit of this remarkable record must go to the people of Georgia, whose increasingly careful handling of fire in their woodlands helped make

this memorable achievement possible," DeLoach declared.

"Georgia timber is increasing in value and demand every year. Georgians realize that they burn dollars when they burn their woods."

Two counties with a total forest acreage of 135,580 went under GFC fire protection in 1957, GFC Fire Chief J. C. Turner, Jr. said. This swelled the number of protected counties to 147.

Over 30 counties approved the Notification of Intention to Burn Law in 1957, a county-option measure passed by the General Assembly in 1955. This law requires landowners to notify their forestry units before doing outdoor burning. It lessens chances of prescribed burns from getting out of control, Turner said. Seventy-three counties now have the law in effect.

Statewide Programs Mark Arbor Day

Thousands of Georgia youngsters observed the sixty-seventh anniversary of Arbor Day this month with tree plantings and conservation ceremonies.

Arbor Day has been a traditional observance in Georgia schools since 1890 when it was decreed by the General Assembly. In 1941 the Assembly set the third Friday in February as Arbor Day.

In his 1958 proclamation, Gov. Marvin Griffin urged every Georgian to give attention to Arbor Day by taking part in the protection and development of forestry.

Many county forest rangers assisted schools with their Arbor Day observances. The Georgia Forestry Commis-

sion prepared a suggested program which many of the schools followed. Special films were available to the schools and forestry demonstrations were held to illustrate the Day.

Commission Director Guyton DeLoach complimented school and civic organization leaders on the job they did in conveying to Georgia youth the value of their woodlands.

DeLoach said that each Arbor Day project sponsored by a school or organization was definite evidence of the co-operation of Georgians in keeping their state green.

Lavinder Leaves Waycross For South Sea Isles

Many folks, famous and infamous alike, have succumbed to the lure of the lush South Sea Isles. Now, forester George Lavinder, veteran Eighth District chief, will follow in the footsteps of painter Paul Gauguin, author Robert Louis Stevenson, adding machine executive Douglas MacArthur, golfers Bob Hope and Bing Crosby and glamour-girl Dorothy Lamour.

Only George isn't retiring, wading ashore or making movies. Seems he just doesn't do a thing for a sarong.

Instead, starting late this spring, he'll grow rubber for Goodyear Tire & Rubber in turbulent Sumatra. Indonesia, you know, has been making the headlines lately as various political factions battle for control of the young government.

The threat that all this strenuous internal disagreement poses doesn't faze George, though. He'll grow rubber, he says, come Communism or high water.

George will serve in a supervisory capacity on either a 10,000 or 14,000-acre rubber plantation. He will be provided with a furnished home for his wife and two sons, who will fly with him to Sumatra. They will go directly from Waycross to the Orient. The boys, who're all excited about the new adventure, will continue their grammar school studies through correspondence courses from the States.

Lavinder joined the Forestry Commission in January, 1949, as Assistant Fourth District Forester at Newnan. He became District Forester a few months later and served there until becoming Eighth District Forester in October, 1951.

"We hate to see George go," Commission Director Guyton DeLoach said. "He has done fine work for us in a tough district and we will miss him. We know,



Lavinder ready to plant billionth rubber seedling

though, he'll grow rubber as well as he promoted the growth of South Georgia pines."

The Lavinders will take only their automobile and personal belongings. "I'll send you all the tiger and snake skins you need. And I'll see if I can't get over to Bali and send you some shots of the girls, too."

So stay tuned in, readers, for pictures of Rajah Lavinder seated atop his personal elephant in an air-conditioned howdah, blazing away at tigers, snakes and anything else shootable.

DING! DING! DING! DING! DING!



FORESTRY CENTER FIREMEN TRAIN WITH NEW TRUCK

It's drop your typewriters and grab your fire hose every Monday and Thursday at the Georgia Forestry Center. Male personnel, from accountants to artists, are gathering 'round a newly-arrived red truck to learn the strenuous art of fighting building fires.

Fighting woods fires isn't enough at the Center. With buildings springing up fast as pines at the state forestry headquarters, the need for a cityfied fire-fighting force became evident. Director Guyton DeLoach obtained a government-surplus fire truck and ordered all male hands to turn out to form the "volunteer" fire department.

Shop Foreman Frank Bagwell, a former professional fireman, and Chief Investigator Bob Gore, another ex-smoke eater, are training the firemen.

Commission personnel are learning how to drive the truck, to operate the powerful pump and to connect and handle the various types of hose. Five to nine men are required to operate the fire truck at full efficiency, although only three men can do the job if necessary.

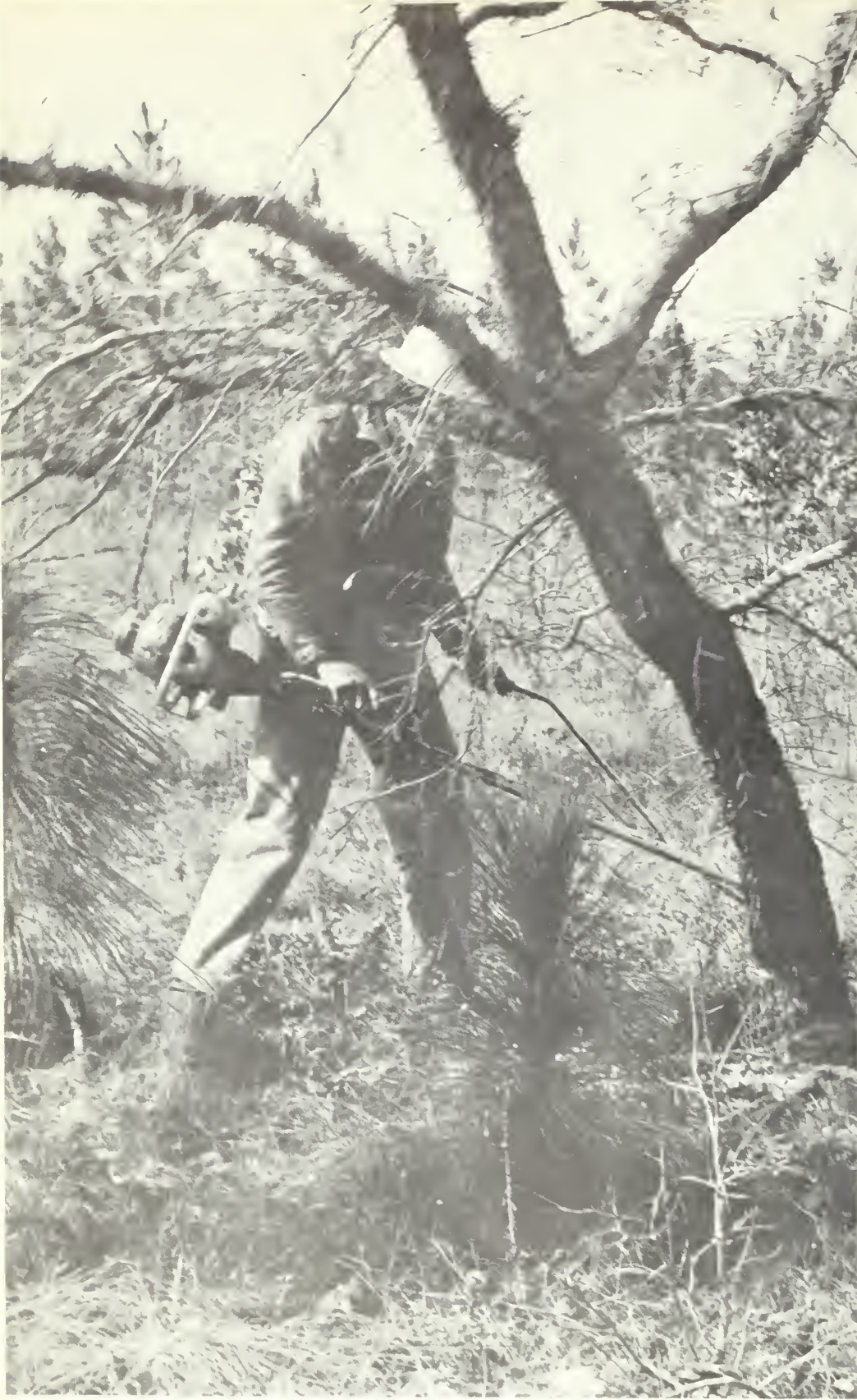
Freezing weather made the early training sessions a rugged proposition. DeLoach said he hopes to have the training complete by the end of March. The Commission firemen will also be available to battle blazes at a nearby candy factory.



Maybe he isn't holding the stogie right



Ride 'em cowboy



Undesirable Hardwood Is Having Hard Time In Dodge

That whirring sound you hear in Dodge County isn't a satellite buzzing over. It's Ranger J. D. Beauchamp and his hardwood control crew hard at work doing away with undesirable trees.

Zip. Zip. Goes the brush saw. Squirt. Squirt. Goes the 2,4,5-T from the back pump.

And another undesirable hardwood bites the dust, or sand, to make way for valuable pines.

Elimination of undesirable trees releases growing space for small pines which are crowded by the larger scrub trees. It clears space for planting pine seedlings.

Making idle land productive not only introduces a cash crop of trees, but it raises the land's value. Tending and harvesting the timber creates more jobs. More than 100 acres of Dodge County woodlands have risen in value because scrub hardwood has been eliminated by the forestry unit.

Asst. Patrolman Smith strikes another blow for freedom of the pines



"I can see the pines now," Dodge landowner W. H. McCranie, who clear cut and burned land to prepare it for planting, tells Management Field Asst. John Clark of Macon and Dodge Ranger Dewey Beauchamp.

A 2,000-acre backlog of work orders verifies the support of Dodge County landowners in undesirable hardwood control. Landowners who have participated in this forest improvement project include W. H. McCranie, W. S. Stuckey, C. B. Hargrove, J. L. Sanders, Lester Harrell and A. W. Harris.

Beauchamp and company do hardwood control whenever their other duties at the forestry unit enable them to do so. The brush saw and 2,4,5-T, a tree-killing chemical, are the primary weapons against scrub hardwood encroachment.

Undesirable trees up to four inches in diameter are cut down and the stumps are sprayed with the chemical. Trees larger than four inches in diameter are girdled with an axe and 2,4,5-T is applied to the girdle.

A nominal fee is charged for the work. The proceeds are used to pay for the equipment and what's left goes back into the unit budget for use by the unit.



"One good squirt ought to finish him off," Dodge Patrolman Knight tells Clark as he applies 2,4,5-T.

Ninth Gets Bang From Forestry



Martin blasts cull as Bower tallies

North and South Georgia geography are as different as hardwoods and softwoods, but forestry remains pretty much the same. However, the rugged hill and lake country of the Ninth District does present District Forester Ollie Burtz with problems which the flatlanders down South don't have to worry about.

Take a forest fire, for instance. When one of the steep mountainsides bursts into flame, it's up to District Ranger Clyde Cantrell, the ace tractor jockey, to zoom up the vertical slope and bulldoze or plow the blaze into submission.

Burtz is a confirmed believer in the value of first aid, so he and Asst. Dist. Forester Jim McElhannon frequently practice the latest bone-setting techniques. Some people, like Mrs. Zella Wilbanks, the district secretary, are dubious.

The management foresters are the visionaries. Asst. Dist Forester Sam Martin and District Ranger George Bower are always coming up with new techniques and methods of improving North Georgia forests. The lads are now busy trying out Martin's new paint gun.

Rounding out the Gainesville crew are Investigator



Paging SPCA — and we don't mean Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association



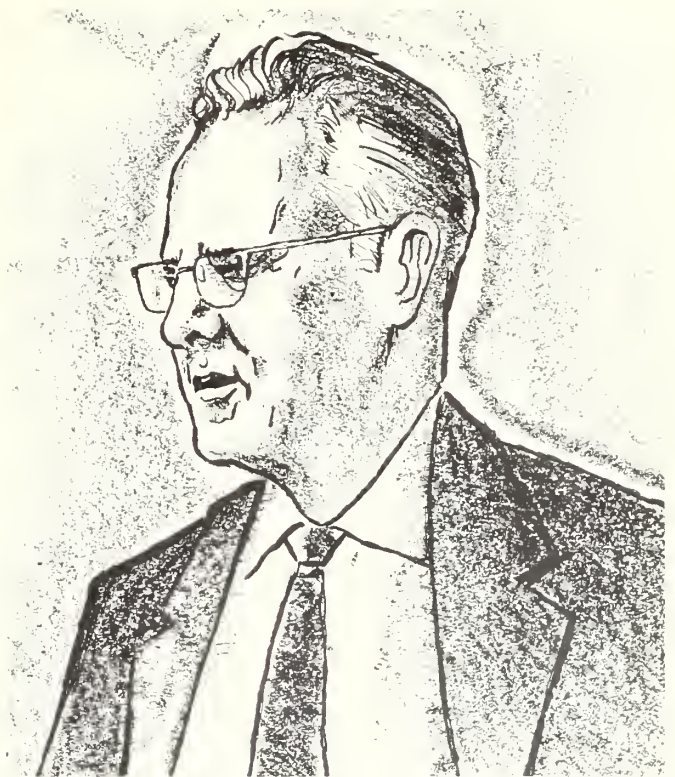
You should see Cantrell 'doze a really steep one

W. H. Kierbow and Radio Technician Charles Whitlock. Whitlock is a newcomer to the Ninth, so "Sgt. Friday," who also doubles as the district supply sergeant, issued Whitlock a helmet to wear when he climbs radio or fire towers.

Seems that jets fly low up in the hills (ask that Barrow County towerman) and the tin chapeau might keep Whitlock from getting his hair parted the wrong way some day when he's fixing an antenna.



"Now hold your little beadie still," Sgt. Friday tells Whitlock



"Plant, man, or perish"

Editor Says Pines Are South's Future

The rise of the South lies in the planting of pines, Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer, told the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Assn. at Atlanta recently.

Daniels' address highlighted the 1958 meeting which included election of officers and reports on forestry progress from Association officials and industrial leaders.

Daniels stated that the small landowner has the misconception that industry is trying to take his land away from him. The well-known newspaper editor added that pulp companies usually purchase tracts of land that are over 500 acres. Therefore, through forestry, millions of acres of tax delinquent land have become productive.

Even with the development of the paper and pulp industry, the small landowner still owns approximately seven out of every 10 acres of farm land, Daniels said. The paper and pulp industry has brought about new changes in towns and woods that have been most significant to the progress of the South.

Daniels further stated that if we are to continue to advance we must change our doctrine from "root hog or die" to "plant man or perish."

C. R. Mordecai, Jr., of the Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., stated that the school forest program offers an opportunity to gain a working knowledge of forestry. Mordecai pointed out that the school program broadens the knowledge of the young forester so that he may intelligently reap the maximum potential of his pine crop.

L. A. Whittle, 1957 vice-president, was named president. Succeeding Whittle is K. A. Swenning of the Scott Paper Co., Chester, Pennsylvania.

GSC President Tells Foresters To Boost Jobs

The public needs to become more aware of the professional status of the forester if our forestry program is to succeed, a leading Georgia educator told the Southeastern Section of the Society of American Foresters at their recent meeting in Panama City, Florida.

Noah Langdale, Jr., president of Georgia State College at Atlanta, said that the forester can bring the public closer to the forestry profession through increased personal contact and a planned public relations program.

Langdale added that to accomplish this aim, the forester must extend his knowledge from one particular phase of forestry to an understanding of forestry in general.

Keeping abreast of developments in Southern forestry was the theme of the two-day meeting. Georgia Research Council Director Frank Albert reported that his group would study forest soils and hardwood and slash pine plantation management.

At present, however, he said fire prevention and suppression research is being emphasized. A laboratory will be constructed at the Georgia Forestry Center in Macon to study forest fuels.

Other panel subjects included fire prevention advancements in the South, the economy of intensive management on forest lands and Southern forestry research. Leading industrial and government foresters composed the discussion groups.

Henry Wilson of Grayson, Ala., was elected 1958 section chairman. Dr. L. A. Hargreaves, Jr. of Macon, Ga., assistant director of the Georgia Forestry Commission, was named chairman-elect, and Henry Roller of Mobile, Ala., was chosen secretary-treasurer.



Hargreaves, Wilson head SAF in '58

New Georgia Chapter officers elected were Al Davenport of Union Bag-Camp Paper, Savannah; chairman; Nelson Brightwell of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, Tifton, vice-chairman, and Frank Bennett of the Southeastern Forest Experimental Station, Cordele, secretary-treasurer.

Landowners Learn Thinning At Canton Demonstration



Bell, Bond, Hampton won marking contest

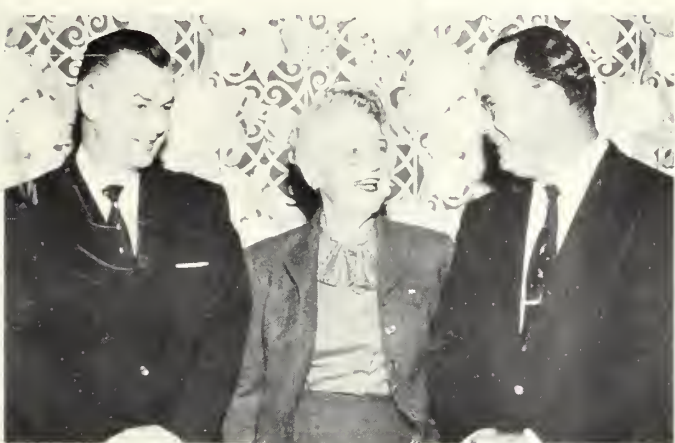
Forest thinning has become a major project in Cherokee County. Recently some 25 landowners gathered on the farm of Carl Bennet near Canton at the first of six thinning demonstrations to be held in Cherokee County during the next few months.

Floyd Hubbard, Jr., assistant Seventh District Forester Management pointed out that the purpose of thinning is to cut out the bad trees, to give more nourishment to the good ones and to cut down on the loss of pine growing space by eliminating the hardwood.

Hardwood can be eliminated to a large extent, according to Hubbard, through the use of 2-4-5-T, by mechanical means and by burning.

Clark Rodgers of Rome Kraft, which sponsored the demonstration, stated that three factors determine whether a tree should be taken or left. They are the amount of foliage in the top of a tree, the shape of the trunk and whether or not it is diseased or has suffered insect damage.

RANGER ROUNDUP



DeLoach talks at Perry..... GFC Director Guyton DeLoach recently addressed the Farmers' Club of the Macon Chamber of Commerce at a supper meeting at Perry. He was introduced by Miss Susan Myrick, farm editor of the Macon Telegraph, center. P. L. Hay of Macon, right, is club president.

ATTENTION FUTURE-FORESTERS--Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. is offering three four-year forestry scholarships. Candidates must be Georgia residents, high school graduates with outstanding scholastic and extra-curricular records and must be vitally interested in a forestry career. Full details may be obtained from the Woodlands Division, Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., Box 570, Savannah. Application deadline is March 15.

NEW BARROW KEEP GREEN CHIEF--Dr. Robert L. Lott of Winder was elected chairman recently of the Keep Barrow County Green Assn. He succeeds Ross Maddox, who resigned because of the press of other duties.

FIRST AID PAYS OFF--Crisp-Dooley Ranger Bobby Christian's first aid training came in handy recently when Patrolman Gene Dillard of Cordele was injured while plowing a fire break. A falling tree struck Dillard in the head. Christian carried Dillard over a mile to their truck. The troubles weren't finished then, for the truck got stuck. Christian had to get the tractor and pull the truck out before he could take Dillard to Crisp County Hospital.

RESEARCH CENTER GROWS--Three scientists have joined the staff of the Macon Forest Fire Research Center. James Hefner, a recent Univ. of Georgia graduate, will study fuel characteristics, fire behavior, prescribed burning and the effect of fire on soil productivity. Walter Hough, a Penn State forestry grad, will study fire danger measurements. Daniel Krueger of the U. S. Weather Bureau, Minneapolis, Minn., will be in charge of the Macon weather forecasting service. Daily forecasts will begin soon and will continue throughout each fire season.

SCHULTZ ROARS AT LIONS.....Assistant Tenth District Forester Bill Schultz told the Wilkes County forestry story to the Washington Lions Club recently. Schultz analyzed the forestry needs of Tenth District's home county. He was introduced by Wilkes Ranger Tom Bullard.

TENTH REARS 300-FOOT ANTENNA--District Forester George Collier and Co. will soon be coming in loud and clear. Completion of the new 300-foot radio antenna at the Tenth District office at Washington will give improved, direct communications with every county unit in the district, with the Forestry Commission state headquarters at Macon and with various other district offices. The tower will also be used for Civil Defense messages.

NEW HERTY BOSS....J. K. Jones is the new superintendent of the Georgia Forestry Commission Herty Tree Seedling Nursery at Albany. He succeeds M. E. Murphy, who resigned Dec. 31, 1957. Jones, an eight-year veteran of the Commission, served briefly as superintendent of the new Morgan Nursery near Macon before moving to Albany. Reforestation Field Asst. Jim Wynens is serving as temporary superintendent of Morgan, which will receive its initial planting this spring.

DOUGHERTY GETS NEW RANGER....Paul Bledsoe, a University of Georgia forestry graduate, is the new Dougherty County ranger. Bledsoe completed his classroom work in December and will receive his diploma this June. He is no newcomer to the Commission, having served as assistant ranger in Colquitt County in 1953.

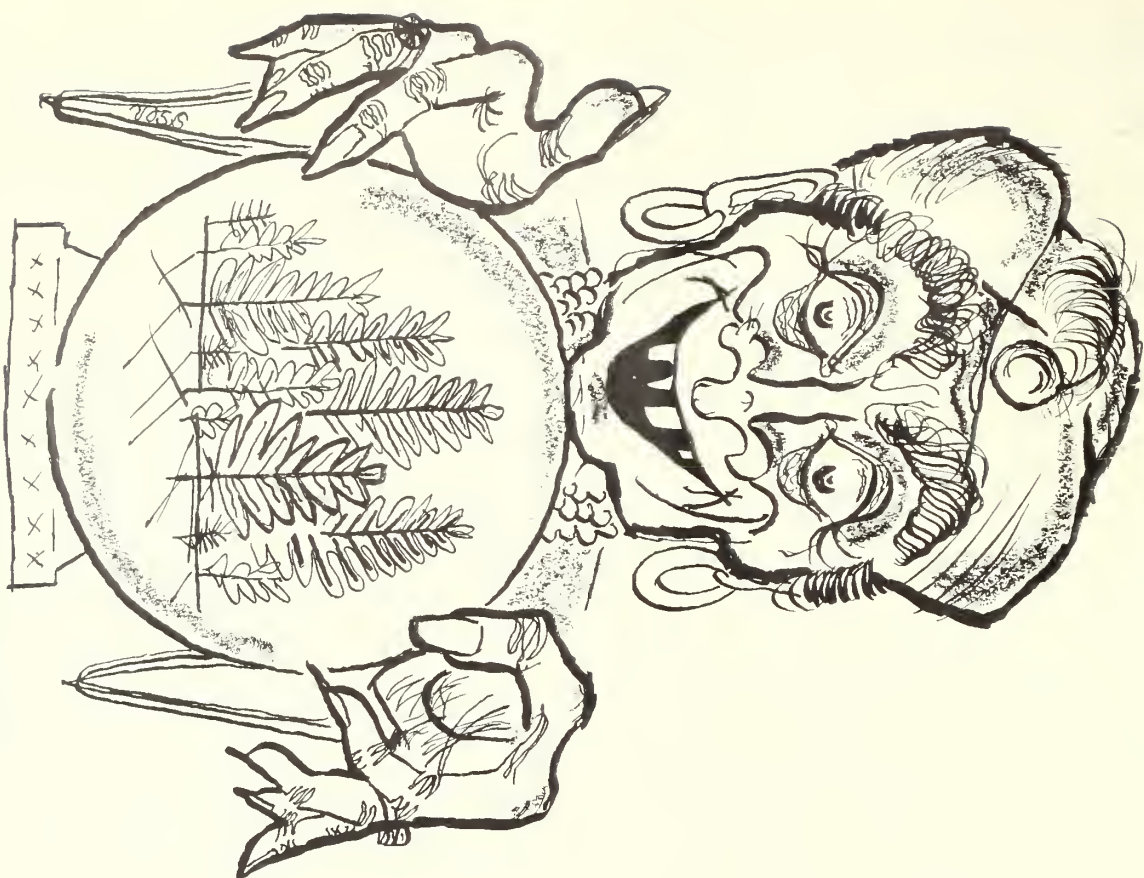
NEW COLUMBIA RANGER....Lonnie Morris is the new Columbia County ranger, succeeding Leo Lorenzo, who resigned in January to enter private industry. Morris, an Appling native, has served as assistant patrolman and was assistant ranger when he was promoted. Larry Edmunds of Columbia County is the new assistant ranger.



Who pulled the string?... Pine forest receives shower bath via TBM in recent firesuppression experiment near Cordele.

NEW I & E CHIEF--George S. James, assistant U. S. Forest Service Region 5 Forester in charge of Information and Education, San Francisco, has assumed the same duties at the Region 8 office in Atlanta.

FEBRUARY, 1958



THERE'S A FOREST IN YOUR FUTURE
PLANT IT NOW....SPEND IT LATER

MISS CAROLYN SMITH
LIBRARIAN DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GEORGIA

Georgia

March, 1958

FORESTRY

LIBRARY
GEORGIA CENTER FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION
ATHENS, GEORGIA

Mop-up Crew at Work



Cruising the News

Milestone for a Great Industry

(From the *Macon Telegraph*)

Along with American Forest Products Inc., we hail the 350th anniversary of the Southern pine lumber industry, which is a mainstay of Southern economy.

The industry traces its origin to 1608 when the settlers of Jamestown first fashioned crude lumber from the vast pine forests of Virginia. Since that day, Southern mills have turned out more than a trillion board feet of lumber.

Not many years ago clear cutting of forests in Georgia and other Southern states showed ruthless disregard for the future of our pine forests, and there were those who said the lumber business in the South would be finished by 1930.

Fortunately for our economy, there were far-sighted ones whose conservation ideals prevailed, and today, according to the U. S. Forest Service, the South is growing 22-per cent more pines than it is cutting.

Improvements in forest management, in manufacturing practices, and advances in technology are the key factors in the Southern pine lumber picture. Debarking and chipping machinery is coming into common usage, bringing a sharp reduction in the volume of waste customary with the old-fashioned sawmill, which had to find a "sawset" in order to trade with a farmer who had timber for sale. Latest reports of American Forest Products, Inc., which sponsors the program, say seven of the 10 top states in tree farm acreage are in the South. Georgia, Alabama and Florida lead.

We are proud of Georgia's progress in timber management and proud of the outstanding record of firsts our state has achieved in forestry as the Georgia Forestry Commission has pushed for better fire control, seedling production, forest management, breeding of superior trees and a general program of keeping Georgia green.

Forests Produce Half Capacity

(From the *Atlanta Journal*)

A recent survey of Georgia's biggest industry—forest products—brought results that are by no means reassuring. The survey revealed that forests in this state are producing less than half of their capacity.

This dismaying situation moved the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service to immediate action. The Extension Service, in cooperation with the Agricultural Committee of the Georgia Bankers Assn., has set in motion a six-point management program that gives promise of bettering a bad situation.

If landowners carry out only one or two of the basic six steps, great benefits are certain to follow.

Among the steps proposed are wise selling practices, timber stand improvement, reforestation and control of fires.

Georgia has 24,000,000 acres of forestlands, a vast resource that in one way or another affects the fortunes of every citizen.

The state cannot afford slipshod methods of forestry management. Wasteful procedures mean loss of money. It is the duty of every Georgian to lend a hand in the six-point program, so our billions of trees produce maximum profits.

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Protect Our Timber

(From the *Bartow Herald*)

We legislate so much and in so many ways it is hard to tell just what we should do in many instances, but in the matter of hunting, which is, perhaps the most satisfying past-time enjoyed by those who like to get out in the open, there should be for every person an unwritten code of courtesy and fairness to guide their actions.

It has become increasingly feasible for land owners to post their lands in order to protect their hunting rights and for caution against fire in the wooded areas.

Not many sportsmen would deliberately set fire to a heavily wooded area nor maliciously do anything to cause damage or destruction of valuable timber. But without thinking about the seriousness of consequences, a match is carelessly thrown on the ground, only to ignite a wisp of grass which would quickly spread flames over a large area.

It would be hard to estimate the destruction of woodland through carelessness in dollars and cents, and it seems a pity that everyone who goes afield is not conscious of the part they play in preserving timber which is one of our finest resources.

We can do no better, as the new year gets underway, than to consider it a personal obligation to play our part in the rightful preservation of the trees which have brought to the South a prosperity which should be carefully guarded and tended.



Clarke, Hankinson, McComb, Thacker check final draft

GFC Handbook Standardizes Forest Management Practices

A handbook just issued by the Georgia Forestry Commission has standardized all forest management work performed by state foresters, Director Guyton DeLoach announced.

Drawn up by GFC Management Chief W. H. McComb and staff, the handbook outlines management duties of all personnel from ranger to management chief. The booklet sets up achievement goals for all personnel and gives explicit instructions on their accomplishment.

Previously there had been no formal state-wide standardization of management procedures. A steady stream of memos from Macon had set policy from year to year. The booklet consolidates and brings these memos up-to-date on a state-wide basis and includes new information.

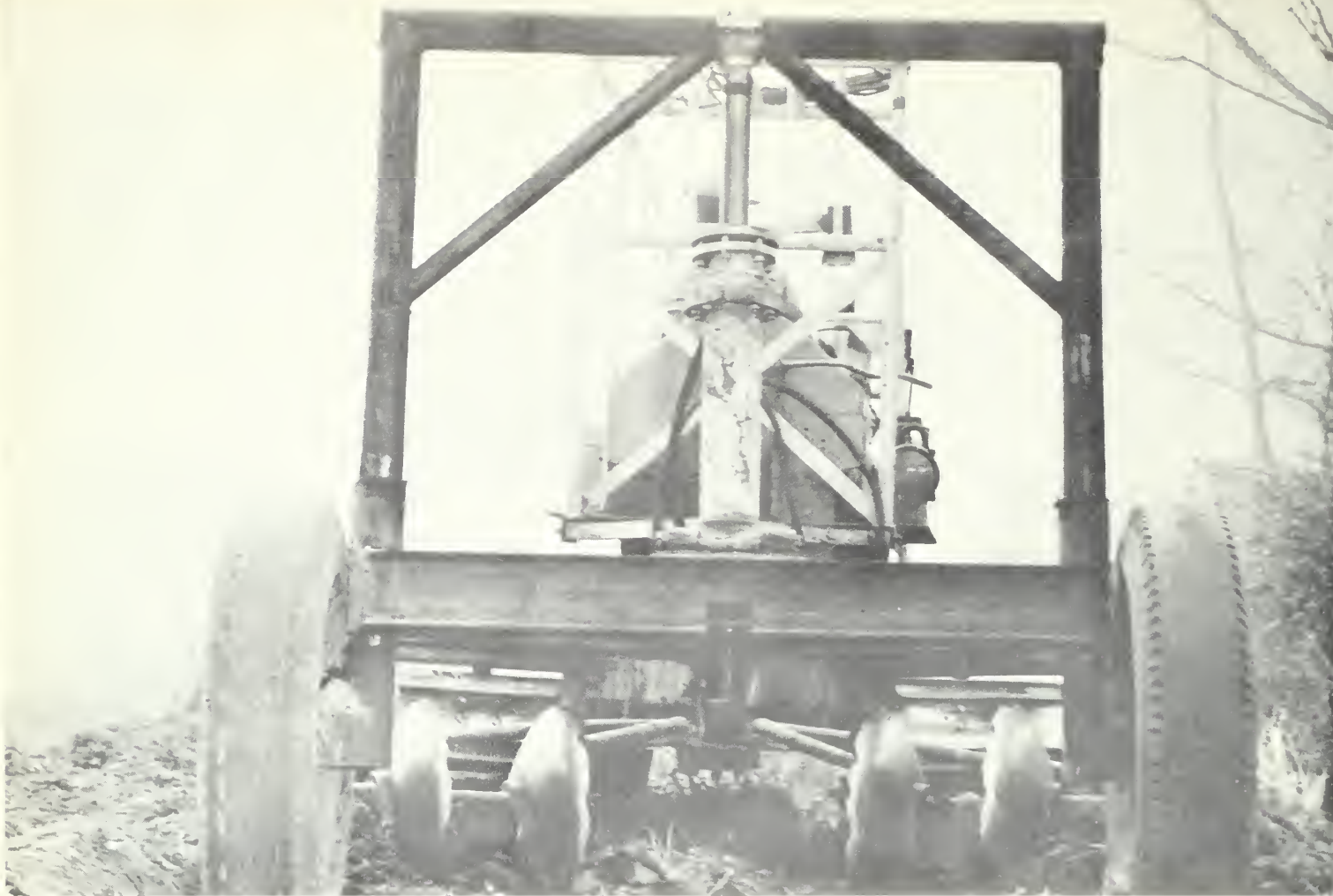
This standardization enables management personnel to be transferred from one district to another without

requiring special training, which would be necessary if the procedures were not uniform.

District personnel assisted in the production of the booklet by reading and criticizing the first draft. Their suggestions, which were based on their experiences in the field, were then considered by the headquarters staff and the final draft was published.

The booklet contains the history of the management department, a personnel organization chart and duty list, case handling procedure, forest measurement tables and samples of forms; lists the management services available and explains hardwood control services and office procedure.

McComb said the booklet is detailed enough to cover almost any situation which may arise in the field. It will be published in loose leaf form so that any section or page may be replaced with the latest information.



Big field fire proves harrow can cut original breaks

New Harrow Keeps Fire Breaks Clean

The Army may have its rocket inventors, but the Georgia Forestry Commission has Rangers J. C. Bowen of Ben Hill and Shelton McWhorter of Wilcox Counties.

Bowen and McWhorter put their craniums together recently to give birth to a new fire break maintenance harrow. For a long time the lads had been looking for a way to keep fire breaks fire proof after a season of debris had drifted across them. They came up with the harrow.

It is actually a farm maintenance harrow mounted on wheels. The harrow is raised and lowered with a specially-made hydraulic lift which has a longer stroke than the conventional fire plow lift.

The new harrow, which is easily maintained and is

highly maneuverable, can be loaded quickly onto transport trucks with the tractor. Having less resistance from the ground when in use, it can be used at a higher speed than the fire plow.

Bowen pointed out that the harrow does not make a trench of the fire breaks as a second plowing often does. The harrow cuts up the ground and fuel but leaves the soil level.

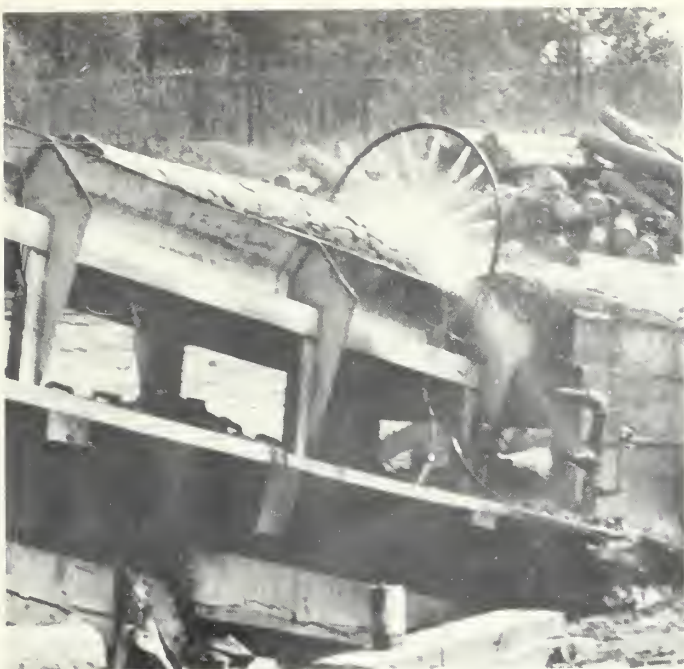
The harrow already has paid off in Ben Hill County. On the day a Forestry Commission photographer dropped by to see the machine, a field fire got away from the persons tending it. The harrow was dispatched to the scene where it cut up the field beautifully with wide breaks and stopped the fire.



Young inventor explains hydraulic system



Ed Revels cuts up with harrow



This is the way we wash our logs

German Sawmill Uses Whole Tree

"Whole Tree or Nothing" is the motto of the H. V. and T. G. Thompson German sawmill in Montgomery County near Mt. Vernon.

The Thompsons waste no part of the tree in their operation. Even the tree tops, which many lumbermen leave in the forest, are brought in, debarked and converted to wood chips. Income from wood chips, they said, is putting them in the chips.

The recent mechanizing of the sawmill operation has reduced human handling of the logs to a minimum, said the Thompsons..

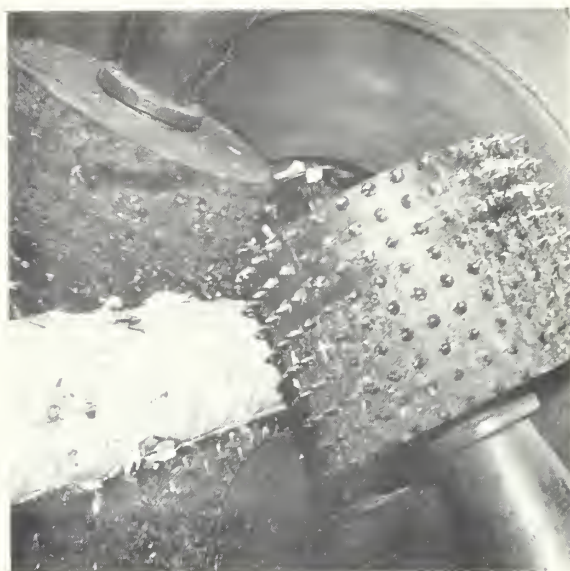
From the yard, the logs are put on a conveyer which carries them through a washing process. The bath washes and lubricates the logs and keeps the conveyer chains clean.

The conveyer propels the logs through the debarker. This sends them into the mill where a carriage carries them through a band saw. The band saw cuts them into cants. Waste material is forwarded to the chipper. The cant is conveyed to the live cant deck, where the gang saw ripps them into boards.

The boards are transferred to an edger which sizes them up into the desired width. A shadow line on the intake table enables the operator to feed the boards into the edger properly. The waste material from this process is carried by conveyor to the chipper.

The lumber is now conveyed next to a double-end trimmer and into a spray of anti-stain solution. The finished product is then carried to the yard for stacking.

The mill has been in operation for the past 50 years. It has a daily output of approximately 35 to 50,000 feet of lumber and two to three car loads of chips.



Out of the debarker



Gang saw cuts cant into boards



Through the band saw



Fire Center Boasts Own Weather Service

Dan Krueger isn't making small talk when he chats about the weather at the Macon Forest Research Center.

Far from it. He *is* the weather man.

This U. S. Weather Bureau veteran is issuing daily forest fire weather information to aid Georgians in their never-ending battle against costly woods blazes. The forecast is passed on to Georgia Forestry Commission personnel throughout the state over the mission's radio network.

Krueger will issue these reports until the end of the present forest fire season. Then he will take to the road to train Georgia Forestry Commission personnel in the complete dissemination of the weather information.

That chore completed, Krueger will work on forest fire research projects, including a study of the relationship between the weather and blowup forest fire conditions before they occur.

The weather forecasting service is sponsored by the Forestry Commission, the Weather Bureau, the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service and the Georgia Forest Research Council.

Krueger analyzes weather information throughout the North American continent and surrounding oceans to obtain his Georgia forecasts.

A facsimile machine reproduces weather maps which show surface conditions on this continent every six hours. It also transmits upper air maps every 12 hours which show wind direction and velocity, pressure, temperature and humidity at 5,000, 10,000, 18,000 and 32,000 feet.

Two teletype machines provide complete weather reports every hour from more than 100 stations in the Eastern United States. Upper air observations from forecast centers throughout the nation are received every six hours.

Krueger has been with the Weather Bureau since 1940. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and received a master of science degree from the University of Chicago in 1941. He came to Macon in January from Minneapolis, Minn.

Krueger explains duplicator to Research Council Chief Frank Albert



Strickland, Davis greet customers with seedlings



Partridge signs forester of tomorrow

Augusta Department Store Salutes Forestry

Thousands of Georgians and neighboring South Carolinians flocked to the recent "Salute to Forestry" staged by the J. B. White Dept. Store in Augusta in conjunction with its semi-annual "Woman's Day" Sale.

Georgia Forestry Commission and S. C. State Commission of Forestry personnel assisted J. B. White employees in the two-day event which featured forestry and merchandise displays in 75 departments of the store.

Richmond County Forest Ranger T. M. Strickland, J. B. White, Manager Fred Bostrum, Display Manager R. L. Davis and Mrs. Mary Hooker, Woman's Day president, engineered the event, which included a personal appearance by Smokey Himself the Bear and the presentation of 5,000 pine seedlings to store visitors. Bostrum furnished the pine trees and boughs for the store

-wide decorations from his farm in Columbia County.

Augusta area youngsters who dropped in were signed up as Junior Forest Rangers by Wilkes Ranger T. H. Bullard, Lincoln Ranger William Partridge, Columbia Ranger Lonnie Morris, Burke Ranger Charlie Claxton and Aiken, S. C., County Ranger Ramie Yonce.

The store management presented five-pound boxes of candy to 'Happy Hill' of Housewares and to Mrs. Clara Bedingfield of the Ladies Sportswear Department for constructing the displays which best illustrated the forestry theme.

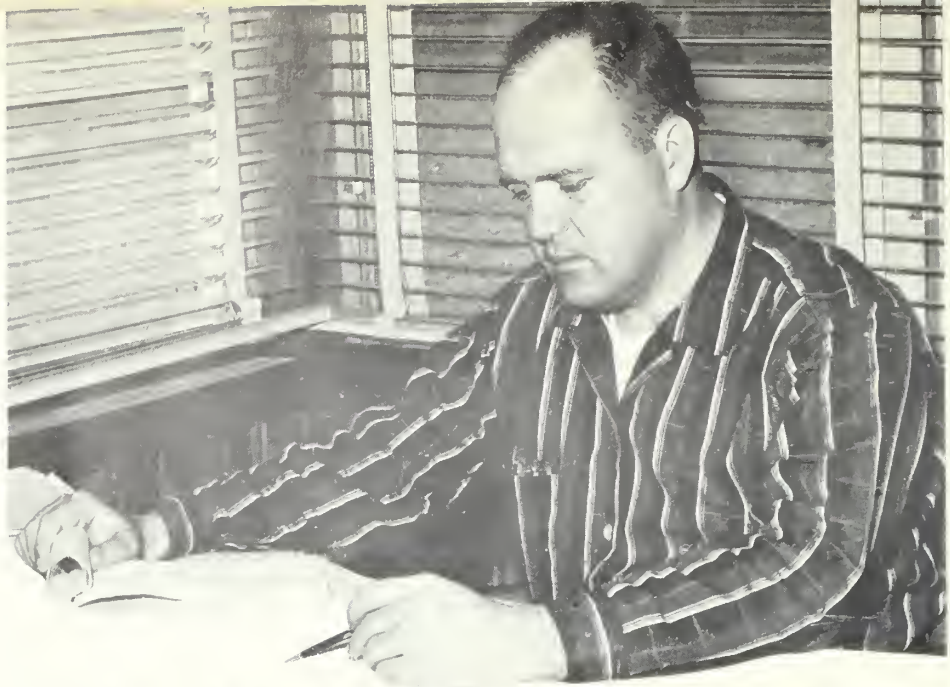
The event was widely advertised in Augusta newspapers and on local radio stations. The Augusta Chronicle-Herald hailed forestry progress in the Central Savannah River Area on the preceding Sunday in its news feature section.



Housewares winners sample prize



Mrs. Bedingfield admires trophy



8th District Confidential

Heinz 57 Varieties have nothing on the men of the Eighth District. From the beep beep in the radio shack to the sewing table of the taxidermist, you'll find the men of the Eighth.

Heading this array of foresters is George Lavinder. George has many strenuous duties that keep Secretary Lawrence Osburn working around the clock—such as keeping records for an alligator safari into the Okefenokee or the number of fish plowed up on a fire break expedition. Then, there are the 440 dashes that have been abandoned for the convenience of water skis.

Lawrence is busy with his own problems. He is the only bachelor in the office. This might explain why he is accused by his cohorts of going on timber cruising expeditions at night.

The sun comes over the horizon, the bugle is sounded, the dogs bark and Johnny Hickox is off on another fox

hunt. John is district office tractor operator by profession.

The newest member of the Eighth is Fire Control Assistant John Stokes. John spends his spare time hunting empty bottles and catching snakes. The empty bottles serve to fill empty pockets.

The oldest of the Braganza clan is District Ranger B. S. Booth. He has been with the Commission for 18 years, 16 at Waycross. B. S. leaves all the big game hunting to the younger set. However, he does like to slip off into the swamp for a little fishing.

Eighth District Radio Technician N. L. Raulerson is hidden in the back room. An avid "ham," he keeps track of all the Sputniks, Whutniks and have nots.

Stuffing the Eighth District into one package is Management Forester Hank Williams, Jr. A taxidermist by hobby, Hank snares four-footed and no-footed critters for his mantle displays.



Stokes plots the hunt



Booth and Osburn prefer to build 'em



Williams stuffs the results

Meriwether School Forest

**County Unit Aids
FFA Program**



Forest gets start under the direction of Cook, second from left, Orr, far right



Meriwether County's first school forest program got underway recently with the planting of a three-acre tract of loblolly pine by members of the Greenville High School Future Farmers of America. The forest is on school property just outside Greenville on the LaGrange Highway.

The FFA School Forest Program, under the direction of J.R. Cook, vocational agriculture teacher, will undertake such projects as hardwood control and management work on some 300 acres of land.

Meriwether County Forest Ranger Ernest Orr observed the initial planting of the pines. He will conduct management classes, teaching thinning and directing a fence post demonstration with eight to ten varieties of trees. Oak, gum, cedar, locust and poplar are some of the species which will be grown to test their possibilities as fence posts.

Orr said the thinning project would not be undertaken at present because of the heavy cutting that was done in the area several years ago.

Cecil Spalding, chairman of the school forest board, and H.D. Harrison, Greenville High School principal, are aiding Cook and Orr in conducting the program.



Orr gives instruction on hardwood control

Southern Pines Bring Wealth to East Africa

Southern Pine, a vital cog in the economy of the South, is extending its value to the forests of Kenya, British East Africa.

Ken Sargent, Division Forest Officer in the British Colonial Forest Service, stated on a recent visit here that the economy of Kenya is growing around the establishment of the Southern Pine.

Sargent says at present there are 150,000 acres planted in pine with an additional 350,000 acres planned for planting in the future. The pines, of which loblolly and slash are the principal species, are being used to meet internal and export requirements.

In his visit with the Georgia Forestry Commission in February, Sargent visited the Experimental Forest in Cordele and the Hitchiti Experimental Forest near Macon. He said he was impressed by the highly mechanized methods used in cone curing and seed extraction, and by the methods of natural pine regeneration being practiced in Georgia forests. In Kenya, all work is done by hand. Regeneration is done artificially.

Sargent, who is in this country for one year under the sponsorship of the Commonwealth Fund of New York, is studying administration operation; plantation, water shed and range management; nursery work; fire control and public relations.



Sargent, left, Darby check '58 crop of pine seeds

In Kenya, Sargent not only has the administrative control of all forest operations, but he is also responsible for the health and education of all the natives in his territory. This area covers 80,000 square miles.

Fingerprinting of Commission Personnel Completed



Major Jones, Minchew, Gore, and Lt Ragsdale check loops and whorls of GFC employees

Fingerprints of approximately 1,000 Georgia Forestry Commission employees are now classified and filed with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, GFC Chief Investigator Bob Gore announced.

According to GBI Maj. Delmar Jones, the prints will help Commission investigators in probes of thefts and illegal entries of Commission property. Having the prints already on file will enable GBI experts Emmett Minchew and Miss Mary Blackmon to compare them quickly with latent prints left at the scene of the crime.

The GBI assists Forestry Commission investigators by making available laboratory facilities, giving technical advice and checking, classifying and filing prints.

Chief Gore said that the success of the Forestry Commission Law Enforcement Department can be attributed, in part, to the assistance of the GBI.

Logging the foresters...

EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT PUSHED...A section for forest equipment development has been established in the Region 8, USFS, office in Atlanta under the direction of George K. Schaeffer. The section will obtain, analyze and pass on information on the development and improvement of all types of forestry equipment. Too often in the past, USFS officials said, good ideas have not been spread quickly enough for foresters throughout the Southeast to benefit at once.

GAIR OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS...Gair Woodlands Corp., Savannah, will continue its scholarship program of annually providing two \$2,000 forestry scholarships. Application forms and information concerning the scholarships may be obtained from the local high school principals or vocational agriculture teachers. The completed application must be submitted to the local high school principals not later than April 1.

OUT FOR BLOOD...It's official now in the Tenth District — they won't be satisfied till they've got your blood. That is, if it's the correct type. All Forestry Commission personnel have had their blood typed so they can donate it if fellow employees need it. The boys hope, of course, that no one will ever be seriously ill or injured enough to need it. But they're ready.

PAGING RANDOLPH SCOTT...A recent outbreak of deliberately-set woods fires moved the Ben Hill County Forestry Board to offer \$100 'bounty' for information leading to the arrest of the incendiaries. Two of the fires were set on windy days and considerable timber was lost before Ranger J. C. Bowen's unit could halt the flames. Consequently, the forestry board moved quickly to halt the needless damage to the county's valuable timberland.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS...Dr. L. A. Hargreaves, Jr., assistant director of the Forestry Commission, spoke to the senior class of the Peabody School of Forestry at the University in Athens recently. "Doc" explained to the soon-to-be foresters the organization and operation of the Forestry Commission and interviewed those who are interested in joining the Commission upon their June graduation.

DIXIE GOES NORTH...W. E. 'Dixie' Howell, well-known to Georgia foresters for his fire protection work with the Region 8 office of the U. S. Forest Service in Atlanta, has gone 'north.' Howell is now based in Asheville, N. C., as Assistant Forest Supervisor of the North Carolina Forests. Allen J. Logan, former assistant forest supervisor of the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee, has replaced 'Dixie' in Atlanta.



'Sno joke in DeKalb.....Forest Ranger George Lyon of Decatur paused for an unusual pose, in the midst of a prescribed burn in DeKalb County. Seems there was still a little snow left in shady spots after the big February freeze.

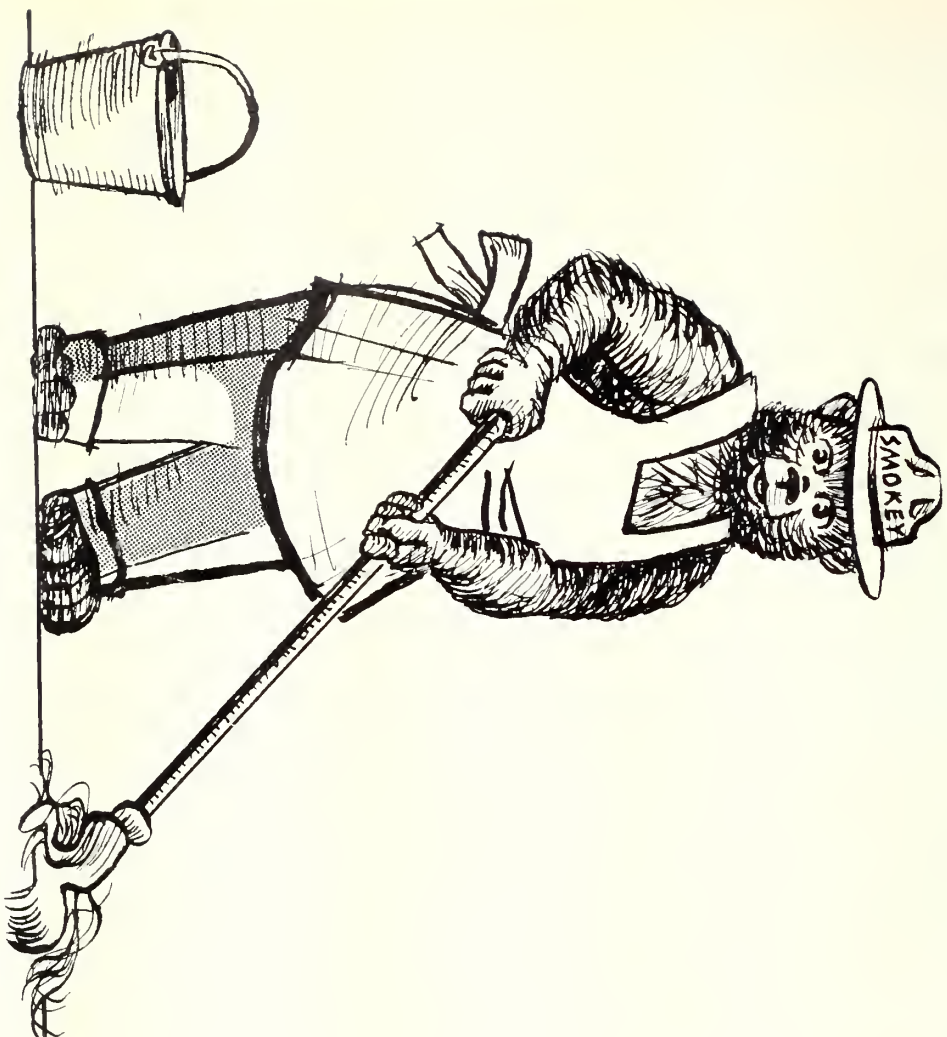


Eh, What's this?....Emanuel County Ranger Leon Ray, left, and G. B. Kea inspect a new product from Georgia pines—ice. The inch-thick cubes formed during the recent big freeze.



Hot time in Gwinnett....Dispatcher Glenn Edwards did the patrol work and Gwinnett Ranger Ray Thomas the plowing at a recent fire near Five Forks which was caused by a pulpwood crew's carelessness. Prompt action stopped the fire before it burned any valuable timber.

MARCH, 1958



“Mopping-up” is important !

MAKE SURE THE FIRE IS OUT !!

MISS PAULINE GRIPPIN
RESOURCE MATERIALS SPECIALIST
MATERIALS CENTER
GEORGIA CENTER FOR CONTINUING ED.
STUDENTS, GEORGIA

georgia

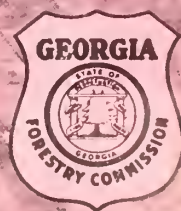
April, 1958

FORESTRY



Queen of
Turpentine
Festival

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ATHENS, GEORGIA



Cruising the News

"Two Giant Steps"

(From the *Griffin Daily News*)

Spalding Countians are delighted that the local forestry unit has secured a fire truck. With a 500-gallon water tank and 171 feet of three-quarter inch hose, it offers protection which has been lacking outside the city limits of Griffin since the city ceased answering fire calls outside its bounds.

To be sure, the single truck does not mean that county areas are anywhere near as well protected as the city. That would be impossible without a substantial tax levy. And it should be remembered that the primary purpose of the forestry unit is protection of woodlands. Still, the Spalding rangers always have cooperated in fighting house fires, and we expect that they always will. Furthermore, a blazing house is as big a danger to setting forest lands on fire as anything we know.

Spalding's county commissioners have worked for months with Ranger John Osbolt of Zebulon who is in charge of the Spalding-Pike foresters. Together they have secured the truck from the Georgia Forestry Commission. Every property owner in the county thus owes them a vote of thanks. We feel sure that all appreciate what they have done.

Simultaneous with the announcement of the county's fire truck came word that the City of Griffin will open bids on March 10 for the city's permanent new fire station and civil defense training center. It will be constructed just off Highway 41 on property purchased from the Georgia Experiment Station.

This will be the "second fire station" that Griffin has needed so long. Its construction will be a dream come true to those who have worked toward better fire protection for the city for so many years.

We hope that its completion may also open the way eventually to the city and the county working out some method of close cooperation in protecting heavily populated areas both inside and outside the city limits.

In the meantime, as the children say, two "giant steps" have been taken.

The First Forest Fire Laboratory

(From the *Macon Telegraph*)

That Macon is to be the site of the world's first laboratory for forest fire research is natural. Our city is the hub of a state that has time and again demonstrated its awareness of the vital need of conservation of timberlands.

Georgia leads the nation in the planting of new trees. A 140 acre state tree nursery not many miles south of Macon is expected in time to be producing more seedlings than any such nursery in the world. The state, as a result of a broad research program, is continually advising timber growers how to better cultivate and harvest forest lands. More and more of what was previously waste acreage is being planted in trees.

But foremost in any forest preservation program is the consideration of the dread menace to timberlands the forest fire.

Georgia has already made great progress in efforts to prevent and to combat forest fires. Fire-fighting units are organized strategically about the state. An airplane controlling service assists in locating fires. More and more counties are adopting the notice-to-burn

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Guyton DeLoach, Director

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* * * *

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law. But much remains to be discovered about such costly blazes.

In the new laboratory, which will be constructed here at the Georgia Forestry Center at a cost of almost \$400,000, state and federal forestry experts will be able to duplicate actual conditions of a forest fire. Out of such research, we are confident, will come recommended new techniques for controlling such fires with resultant savings of thousands of dollars annually.

A First Place We Hate To Lose

(From the *Macon Telegraph*)

Florida has beat Georgia in the race to lead the nation in certified Tree Farm acreage, according to the latest figures released by the American Forest Products Industries, which sponsors the American Tree Farm system.

Florida, first state to pass the four million-acre mark in certified Tree Farms, holds the lead with 4,519,789 acres. Georgia is second with 3,909,103 acres.

We have the notion that Georgia will regain the lead in Tree Farms. We hope so! Tree farming provides the wood Americans need for more than 5,000-odd items. It also means jobs for thousands of workers, better food and cover for wild life, greater opportunities for recreation, and perhaps most important, watershed protection with resulting soil conservation.

We hate for Florida to get ahead of us. But we'll try to remember Florida was a Southern girl until she married a rich Yankee, so we still lead Southern states in tree farming.



Governor Griffin, Research Council chairman Wallace Adams, and Director Frank Albert examine architect's drawing of new laboratory



Governor Grants Funds For Fire Laboratory

An ultra-modern \$375,000 forest fire research laboratory—the world's first—will soon join Georgia's growing forestry city at the Macon Forestry Center.

Governor Marvin Griffin recently granted the Georgia Forestry Research Council \$275,000 to construct the two-story brick and aluminum structure, which will be situated just below the Georgia Forestry Commission Headquarters on Riggins Mill Road. Construction will start soon and dedication is tentatively slated for December.

Research Council Director Frank Albert of Macon said the funds granted by Gov. Griffin would be pooled with \$100,000 from the Council's budget to erect the ultra-modern structure.

"This laboratory will place Georgia in the forefront of forest research," Director Albert said. "Gov. Griffin's support has given Georgia facilities which are attracting the nation's outstanding forest scientists to this state to seek the secrets of our forest."

"The South is finally beginning to hold its own in laboratory facilities," Albert added, "after being held back for many years by their absence."

The laboratory will be staffed by approximately 15 scientists and will contain a wind tunnel, water model room, combustion chamber for free convection study, chemical-physical laboratories and a photographic lab.

The building will be air-conditioned so that the temperature and humidity may be adjusted for various experiments' requirements.

Research will be conducted by U. S. Forest Service personnel under a co-operative agreement with the Research Council. The Federal Government is expected to spend approximately \$150,000 annually to study the basic chemistry of flame.

Director Albert said that 'blow-up' or large forest fires will be the laboratory's number one research project. Means of controlling the big fires, which have ravaged thousands of acres of valuable Georgia timberland, will be sought at the lab.

Laboratory staff engineers will conduct basic studies on the amount of energy emitted by different forest fuels under varying climatic conditions and on local air movements which determine the behavior of forest fires.



Turner, Krueger prepare first forecast broadcast

Commission Starts Fire Weather Broadcasts

All Georgia Forestry Commission county forestry units are now receiving daily fire weather forecasts from the new weatherman at the Georgia Forestry Center, Commission Fire Chief J. C. Turner, Jr. announced.

Dan Krueger of the U. S. Weather Bureau issues daily weather forecasts each morning Monday through Thursday. On Friday he issues a forecast covering that day and the following weekend.

Forecasts for each forestry district are broadcast by Krueger over the Commission's state-wide radio network to the 10 district offices. They are then relayed by radio from the district offices to the county units.

The forecasts are especially set up to apply to forest fire conditions only and are not intended for general public consumption. They are available, however, to persons who need the information for outdoor burning. They are also useful in making special spot announcements over commercial radio and television stations if

a dangerous forest fire situation threatens.

Krueger compiles his forecasts from information relayed to him each afternoon from fire weather stations at county forestry units throughout the state. County rangers furnish Krueger with figures on fuel moisture, rainfall, wind velocity, wind direction and the burning index.

This state information is combined with national weather data to provide the Georgia forecasts. From a weather Bureau facsimile machine, Krueger receives weather maps showing North American surface and upper air conditions. Two teletype machines provide hourly weather reports from throughout the nation.

The weather forecasting service is sponsored by the Forestry Commission, the Weather Bureau, the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service and the Georgia Forest Research Council.

Hundreds Eat, Learn At Lincoln Forestry Day



Archibald discourses on reforestation

Over 400 persons from three states attended the third annual Forestry Day of the Lincoln County Keep Green Committee at Elijah Clarke State Park near Lincolnton recently.

Adults and youths alike consumed vast quantities of barbecue and forestry instruction during the day-long outing which featured the award of numerous fine prizes to winners of various forestry contests.

Ben Ross of Lincolnton, chairman of the Keep Green Committee, was the main speaker. County Agent Gordon McGee was the emcee. Instructors on hardwood control, marketing, marking, planting and thinning included Consulting Forester Ben Meadows of Atlanta, Dr. Larry Walker of the University of Georgia, Phil Archibald of the U. S. Forest Service, Jim Spiers of the SPCA, T. A. McFarland of the SCS, R. E. Lee of Union Bag-Camp Paper, Bill Schultz, Ga. Forestry Commission, and Dorsey Dyer, Ga. Extension Service.

J. L. Mason won the adult tree marking contest and \$50. John Jackson won the junior contest and \$25. Ray Crenshaw won the Timber Marketing contest and a cigarette lighter and a certificate worth \$100 on a Haffco-Mercury chain saw.

Prizes were donated by Poulan Chain Saw, Farmers Hardware, Rees Hardware, Wells Service Station and Scaga Pulpwood Co. Scaga, T. W. Cullars Lumber Co. and the Farmers State Bank donated the barbecue, which was cooked by Harry Stewart.



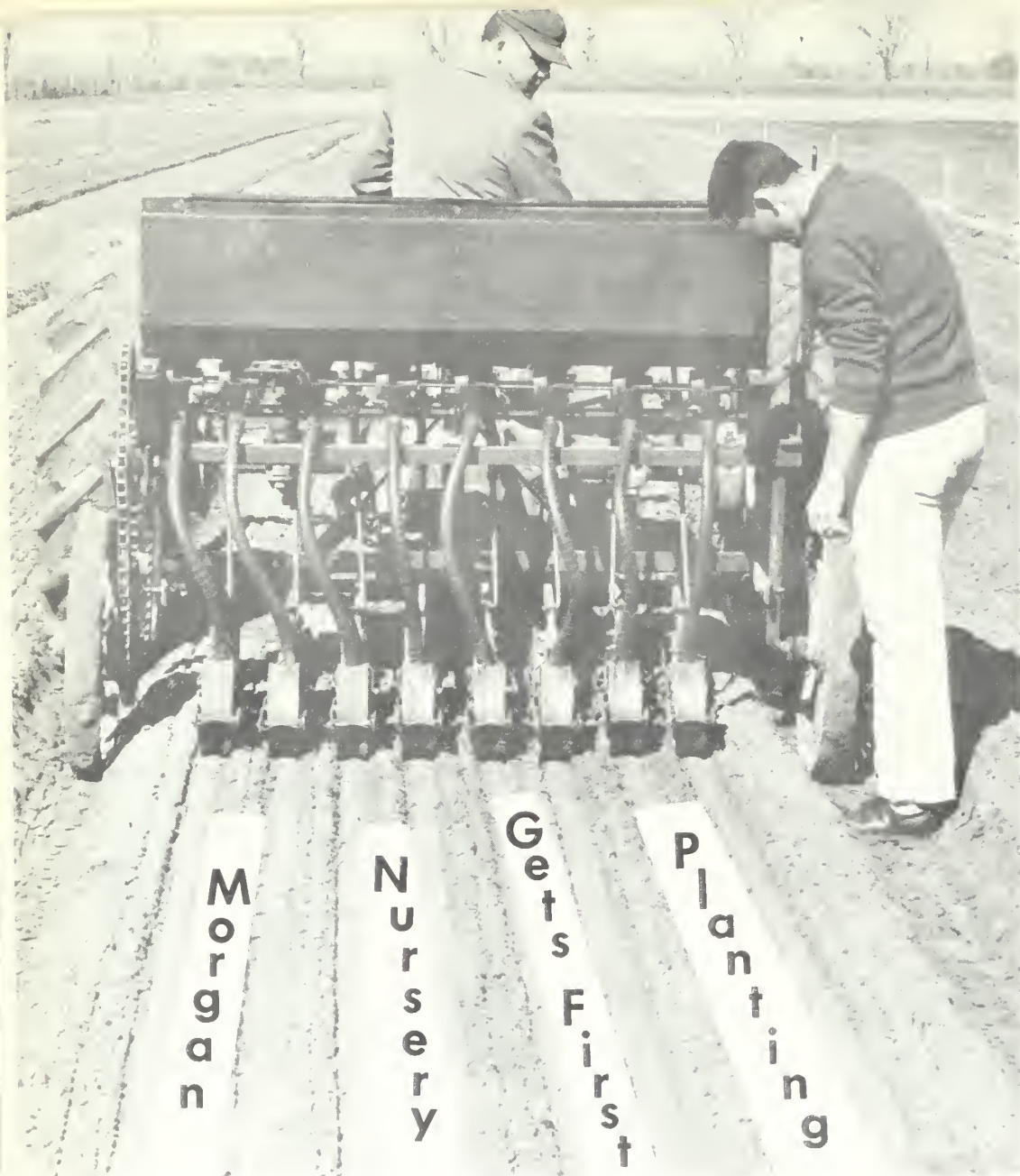
To cut or not to cut...



To the victors...



Archibald shows how on reforestation



Mulch loader saves much s

Houston County's newest industry went into operation last month with the planting of 110 acres of tree seeds. The G. Phillip Morgan Forest Tree Seedling Nursery is located 15 miles south of Macon on U. S. 41.

The new nursery will give the Georgia Forestry Commission 447.7 acres of seed beds. The 140 acre nursery will furnish the Middle Georgia area with slash, loblolly and longleaf pine and yellow poplar and red cedar seedlings, according to Commission Director Guyton DeLoach.

Reforestation Field Assistant Jim Wynens, who is serving as temporary superintendent of the nursery, said that slash pine would constitute 75 per cent and loblolly 23 per cent of the seedling crop. Yellow poplar and red cedar will make up the remainder.

Chief of Reforestation S. P. Darby stated that the \$400,000 facility, largest and most modern in the state, has all of its office and shipping facilities under one

roof. These include the packing and holding shed, workshop and storage house. The seed beds required 135,741 feet of pipe and 3,234 sprinkler heads.

Two brick homes were constructed for the nursery superintendent and assistant superintendent. Six full time Commission employees will operate the nursery, with additional labor being added during planting and shipping seasons.

The main building will also house a research laboratory, which will operate on a co-operative basis with the Athens-Macon Research Center. Research will be carried out on disease and insect control and cultural practices.

DeLoach said the new nursery will take some of the work load off the Herty, Davisboro and Horseshoe Bend nurseries by providing seedlings for counties served by them.



moss aids seed growth



Pine straw holds moisture in seed beds



Gigantic straw pile provides mulch



Lanier, Williams, McCrimmon check Candler unit site

1st District First To Have 100% Fire Law Approval

The First Forestry District is the first in Georgia to have all its counties approve the Notification of Intention to Burn Law. Grand juries in all 14 counties of the district, which stretches from Burke in the north to McIntosh in the south, have approved the county-option measure that requires all persons to notify their county forestry units before they set any outdoor fires.

First District Forester W. C. Harper of Statesboro said the measure has already produced a marked decrease in forest fire damage and has made the rangers' job of checking "smokes" much easier.

"Our rangers have been able to advise more landowners the safest time of day to burn their property for clearing purposes. Landowners have become more conscious of these factors which cause a costly forest fire," Harper said.

"They are learning the need for fire breaks to keep fires from spreading; and how the amount of moisture present in forest fuel helps determine the rate of spread and intensity of a fire."

Harper pointed out that the measure has cut operating costs of the county units. Rangers no longer have to spend time checking smoke of the previously reported fires when the smoke is reported by their fire towers or air patrol.

Bulloch, the 'home' county of the district office, was the first to approve the measure in July 1956. Chatham, Emanuel, Effingham, Burke, Jenkins and McIntosh followed suit that year.

Screven, Bryan, Evans, Tattnall and Liberty approved it in 1957, while Long and Candler okayed it this year to make the perfect mark. Investigator R. M. McCrimmon presented the measure to the juries in all the counties.



Forest management is a top level job in the Seventh District, according to District Forester Julian Reeves.

There are 2,170,000 acres of forest land in the Seventh, of which 56 percent is hardwood, 20 percent, hardwood-pine and 24 percent, pine. The large amount of hardwood and the lack of hardwood markets presents an utilization problem to management foresters Floyd Hubbard, Charles Place and Fred Baker.

They are combating the problem by informing the landowner on proper planting and cutting practices, giving undesirable tree cure and preventive measures and marking and inspecting timber.

Reeves said that our problem of tree utilization would be solved only when we obtain markets for our hardwood.

Assistant District Fire Control Forester Armand Coty keeps the public informed about the Seventh's activities. He also makes periodic rounds of the county units to check equipment and administrative records.

The cloak and dagger man of the Seventh is Herman Scoggin. He investigates fires and thefts and does his part in informing the public on fire prevention measures.

District Ranger Pendley Holmes is the handyman of the district. He is combination carpenter, electrician, plumber, and fire control expert.

Radio Technician "Red" Robinson keeps the district radios on the beam. His present project is the installation of the micro-wave outfit that will be placed atop Mt. Armstrong. This will afford better reception than the present transmission system on Mt. Alto.

Elsie Scoggins keeps the diary on the district's forestry forces. Paper work bookkeeping and listening to the tall tales of the boot wearers make up her every day duties.

UNDERCOVER SCOOP FROM THE SEVENTH



Management crew paints indoors, too

Cote, Reeves, Scoggins study unidentified bear

Baton-twirling Beauty Chosen Charlton Queen



Judges had no easy task...Queen Margaret stands under bower

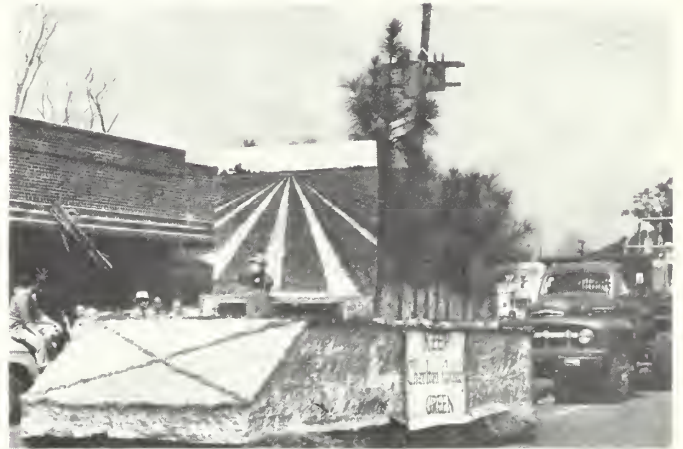
Margarett Rose Rodgers was crowned Miss Forestry of Charlton County at the recent Charlton County Farm Festival in Folkston.

The 17-year old high school senior from Folkston was chosen from a field of 23 contestants. Runner-up beauties were Misses Jolane Rawl and Betty Dow Mavors. Queen Margaret will enter the "Miss Keep Georgia Green" contest in Atlanta May 1.

Following the beauty contest, Margaret changed from queen to majorette of the Charlton County High School Band, which participated in the annual festival parade.

Miss Rodgers is a chemistry major in high school and is minoring in music. Next year she plans to enter Brenau College in Gainesville and major in medicine. She is the neice of Charlton County Ranger Jasper Stokes.

The principal speaker, state school superintendent Doctor Claude Purcell, stated that pine, a basic item of our agriculture program, is changing our economy as its importance grows.



Forestry unit float decorates Folkston parade



Scholars watch germination tests at Macon lab

Michigan University Students Tour Macon Forestry Center

Operations of the Georgia Forestry Commission in fire control, reforestation and management were observed recently by 21 Natural Resources students from the University of Michigan.

The students, headed by Dr. Kenneth Davis, chairman of the Department of Forestry of the University of Michigan, were given an insight into the operation and purpose of the seed testing and extractory labs and the seed storage facilities at the Macon Forestry Center.

Observation of shortleaf and loblolly pine management, in addition to various types of cuttings and their results, was made at the Hitchiti Experimental Forest near Gray.

The students also visited the Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. plant at Savannah while in Georgia. They visited similar installations in the Carolinas.

Hammond To Head Plantation Survey

The Georgia Forestry Commission Forest Management Department will soon begin a tree survival survey of Georgia forest plantations, Director Guyton DeLoach announced.

John Hammond, newly appointed management field assistant, will conduct the state-wide survey which should result in more successful pine production.

Hammond joined the Georgia Forestry Commission in 1949 as ranger of Carroll County. He moved to the Fourth District office in Newnan in Jan. 1951 as Assistant District Forester in Management.

Hammond took over the duties of State Projects Manager at Waycross in 1955.

The impact on Georgia forest planting of the Soil Bank and an increase in planting nursery-grown seedlings has necessitated this plantation study.

Information from the study will be used by the Commission to make recommendations for future planning of forest stands.

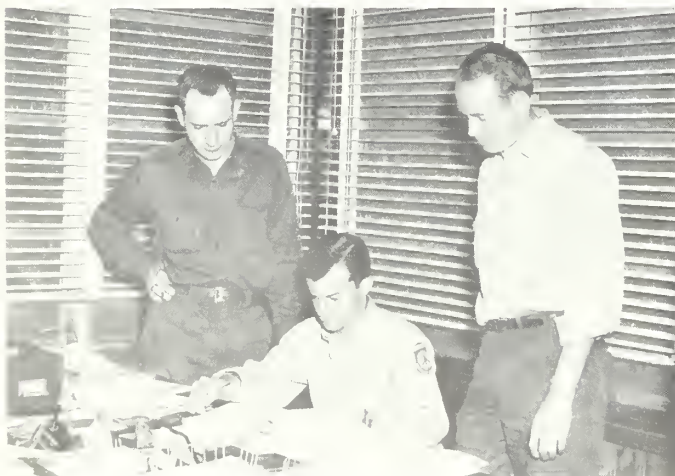


Hammond checks out Williams on new management job

The survey will determine yield, disease and insect incidence and the rate of survival according to site index, climatic conditions, spacing, specie and age.

Information will be obtained as to how many seedlings planted in past years have survived and developed into satisfactory timber stands and the caused of unsatisfactory growth.

4th, 7th Add Management Men



Wayne Manning, Druid Preston and John Looney map management plans

From the foothills of the Seventh District to the swamp lands of the Eighth, management has passed its magic wand.

Hank Williams succeeds John Hammond as State Projects Manager at Waycross on April 1. Hank was previously stationed at the Eighth District Headquarters as Assistant District Forest Manager.

Williams began his career with the Commission in May, 1951, as ranger of Cobb County. Williams then served as Assistant District Forester in Fire Control at Rome from 1951 to 1953. He joined the Waycross office in the latter year.

The Fourth District added their third management man in the person of John Looney on March 1. Looney moved from Thompson in the Tenth District. District Forester James Henson said the district would now be divided into three management areas. The large number of landowners necessitated this move.

Fred Baker moved his measuring stick from the Fourth to the Seventh District. Baker will be a roving district man, aiding Floyd Hubbard and Charles Place in keeping the Seventh green.

Looney was McDuffie-Warren County Ranger at Thompson from Oct. 1953 till his move to Newnan this month. Looney is a Forestry graduate from the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, West Virginia.

Baker began his career with the Commission as a patrolman in Gordon County. He was promoted to Douglas County Ranger in 1953 and moved to Newnan in Oct. 1956 as district ranger of management.

Logging the foresters...



Harley Langdale of Valdosta, president of the Langdale Co., was recently sworn in by Gov. Marvin Griffin in Atlanta as a member of the board of the Herty Foundation of Savannah, one of the nation's outstanding forest research organizations.

SOMETHING'S COOKING IN BARROW...The annual Keep Green Barbecue of the Barrow County Keep Green Assn. will be held July 25, Dr. R. L. Lott, president, announced recently. All members of the Association, which costs adults one dollar and children under twelve, 50 cents, may attend. The Association promotes soil and land conservation in the county, which won the State Keep Green Award in 1957. H. C. Williams is secretary-treasurer.

UNIVERSITY FORESTRY CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS...Harvey Johnson of Albany was elected spring quarter president of the University of Georgia Forestry Club recently. Other officers include Austin K. Saville, Lochelle, vice president; Frank Kitchings, Waycross, secretary; Glynn Chesser, Folkston, treasurer; Wallace Spivey, Seagrove, N. C., parliamentarian; and Lester Chesser, Folkston, reporter.

LANIER FFA'S ON THE BALL.....The Lanier County FFA Forestry class is 100 per cent active in home projects. All the members have planted an acre or more of slash pine seedlings and have seed beds. They are running germination tests in their forestry classes and many are thinning, pruning, carrying out undesirable tree, insect and disease control and are constructing fire breaks around their timber. Lloyd Shaw is the most active member. He has planted 21 acres of seedlings, has plowed five miles of fire breaks, controlled two acres of non-merchantable trees, done prescribed burns on 100 acres, pruned three acres and treated five more acres for insects and disease. The class has also helped county landowners with their reforestation work.

GEORGIA SECOND IN TIMBER GROWTH...a recent U. S. Forest Service report revealed. The Peach State, which is rapidly becoming the Pine Tree State, trails only rain-drenched Oregon, according to "Timber Resources for America's Future." A net annual growth of 3,174 million board feet is added to Georgia woodlands, compared to Oregon's 3,560 million board feet. The 12 Southern states lead the nation regionally, growing 24 of 47.4 billion board feet produced by Mother Nature in the United States. According to the report, 2,370 million board feet of the timber are softwoods—primarily pine.

SNOW HAS THEM SWEATIN'...Cobb County Towerman Fulton Montgomery and family were recently snowed in at their home atop Sweat Mountain in northeast Cobb County. To add to their troubles, Montgomery was stricken with the flu and was unable to bring in firewood. So Cobb County Ranger T. L. Holmes of Marietta went to the rescue with a tractor. He chugged up the unpaved snowy road to the tower and chopped a supply of wood for the family. Montgomery recovered and is back on the job.

FIRST PULP AND PAPER DAY...was observed for the first time in the South on a large scale basis on April 15. Some 67 pulp and paper mills in 11 Southern states participated in the observance with public tours of their plants, woodyards and woodlands, banquets, civics club meetings and other programs. Kirk Sutlive, public relations chief of Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., Savannah, was Georgia chairman for the occasion. Gov. Marvin Griffin issued a proclamation hailing the significance of the day to Georgia.



Downing Musgrove of Clinch County takes the oath as the latest member of the Georgia Forest Research Council. Governor Griffin does the honors in Atlanta.

APRIL 1958



*Smokey say:
"Man who set forest fires
may make ash of himself."*

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

MISS PAULINE GRIFIN
RESOURCE MATERIALS SPECIALIST
MATERIALS CENTER
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THOMAS, GEORGIA

Georgia

May 1951

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Cruising the News

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Rome

DISTRICT VIII—P. O. Box
1160, Waycross

DISTRICT IX—P. O. Box 416,
Gainesville

DISTRICT X—Route 3,
Washington

Don't Cut That Old Pine Tree

(From the *Macon Telegraph*)

Those of us who love Georgia's tall, majestic pines will be pleased to know another honor has come to the object of our affection.

The world's oldest known living things, it has developed, are the bristlecone pine trees of California.

Realizing this, the federal government has decided to protect the gnarled old trees from the ravages of souvenir hunters. The forest service has set aside a 27,000-acre restricted botanical area high in the White Mountains.

One of the Methuselahs, as the bristlecone pines are called, is 4,600 years old—more than 2,500 years old when Christ was born. (The age is reckoned by using a steel borer to take out a core about as thick as a lead pencil; rings are then counted.)

While the Methuselahs bear little resemblance to our Middle Georgia pines, they're still kinfolks. And we're mighty proud they're being taken care of in their old age.

A Day Well Worth Celebrating

(From the *Macon Telegraph*)

It is fitting that Georgia, the state which leads in many phases of forestry, celebrate Pulp and Paper Day, with speeches by prominent Georgians, and tours of various woodlots and pulp and paper mills.

Celebration of the day is meant to focus public attention on the economic importance to the region of the pulp and paper industries and to point up the value of growing pulpwood to help alleviate many of the South's agricultural problems.

Forestry management has made strides in Georgia in the past decade, and the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association has joined the Soil Conservation Service and the Georgia Forestry Commission in teaching woodlot owners the importance of good management.

When trees are thinned to permit better growth of the remaining trees, the sale of pulpwood enables the farmer to make a profit on his selective cutting operation at the time of thinning, as well as to improve timber growth and ultimate profits on the woodlot.

Forestry experts tell us we are realizing only one third of our potential in wood production. Such events as those scheduled for Pulp and Paper Day will help to point up the tremendous economic opportunities more productive forests offer in the years to come.

All Win In This Contest

(From the *Atlanta Journal*)

Forest products rate as a massive contributor to the economy of Georgia—with returns well over half a billion dollars annually. Georgia ranks second in the South and fifth in the nation in lumber production, and certainly nothing should be spared in keeping this gigantic industry in a flourishing condition.

One of the areas for encouraging proper management of woodlands is found in a program called the American Tree Farm System. Sponsored by the American Forest Products Industries, the system concentrates on the development and care of privately owned forestlands.

Georgia has 389 tree farms on 3,909,193 acres, and there is considerable talk in Alabama of a contest among the Deep South states for tree farm leadership.

Alabama already has issued a tentative challenge to Mississippi and Florida, and has suggested that perhaps Georgia would like to participate.

In reality there would be no losers in competition of this kind. The winners would be the tree farmers, the communities and the states.

In signing up to be a certified tree farmer, a landowner agrees to a program of forest protection, harvesting and replanting.

Georgians know a great deal about woodlands management, and by joining in friendly competition with their neighbors, they might learn even more.



Wylene Cowart of Carroll County crowned, Peg Hampton of Macon is second

Two time winners were the occasion rather than the exception at the recent 51st annual meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association in Atlanta.

Carroll County claimed her second consecutive Miss Georgia Green Queen. W. M. Ottmeier was re-elected Association president.

Miss Wylene Cowart, 16, of Carrollton won the title over 18 other entrants. The Carroll County beauty is secretary of the Ropville High Junior Class. Miss Peggy Hampton, 17, of Macon County was runner-up.

The annual Golden Pine Cone awards were made to Clarence Streetman, H. W. Vaughn and Ottmeier. Vaughn also received the Georgia Tree Farm award.

The Fifth District received first place for outstanding statewide general performance during 1957-58. Washington County won the top spot among

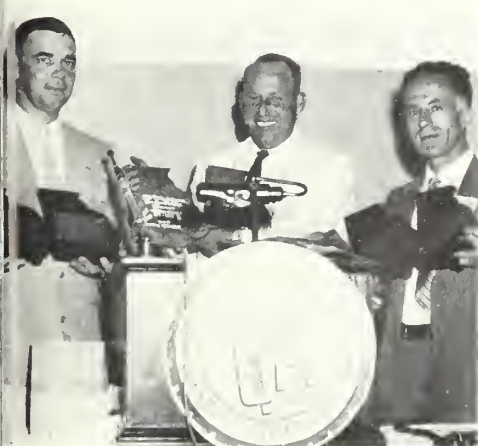
counties. Gilmer and Pike-Spalding Counties tied for second place.

The most outstanding performance in fire protection went to Grady County. The Greene-Taliaferro unit was second.

Other counties receiving awards were Emanuel, Brooks, Crisp-Dooly, Dodge, Lowndes, Gwinett and Lincoln.

Opportunities are unlimited in forestry, Dean Herrick of the George Foster Peabody School of Forestry, University of Georgia told the Association. He added that there is no room for the incompetent in forestry.

New directors elected for a three year term were Sam Bentwell, Savannah, Ben Turner, Cordele, Ben Meadows, Atlanta, William Simmons, Macon, Stewart McCrary, Gainesville and William Talley, Adel.



Osbolt is runner-up, Rhodes is state winner



Streetman, Vaughn get gold cones



Vaughn, Manager Morris get farm award

I Can't Believe It..



Kay Adams holds onto 'bat' in Toombs



Wilkinson Ranger Cason never had it so good

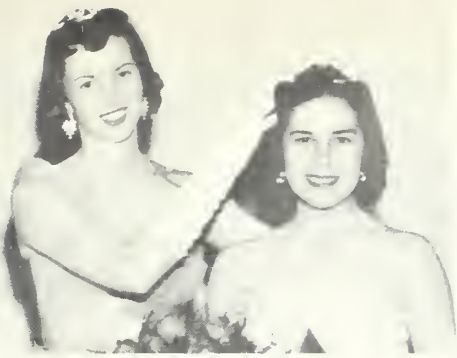
Miss Georgia Green crowning time brought forth another crop of county beauty queens from Lincolnton to Folkston. Blondes, brunettes and redheads by the dozens attired themselves in elaborate evening gowns and paraded before dazzled judges, seeking the county beauty titles which would send them to the state finals in Atlanta.

There were all types of beauty contests—from elaborate outdoor spectacles which were part of forestry 'days' to small indoor judgings. Forestry Commission county rangers often had the assistance of eager, public-spirited civic clubs which helped shoulder the complicated burden of staging a beauty

It's



Time Again...



Juanita Evans named Miss Lincoln

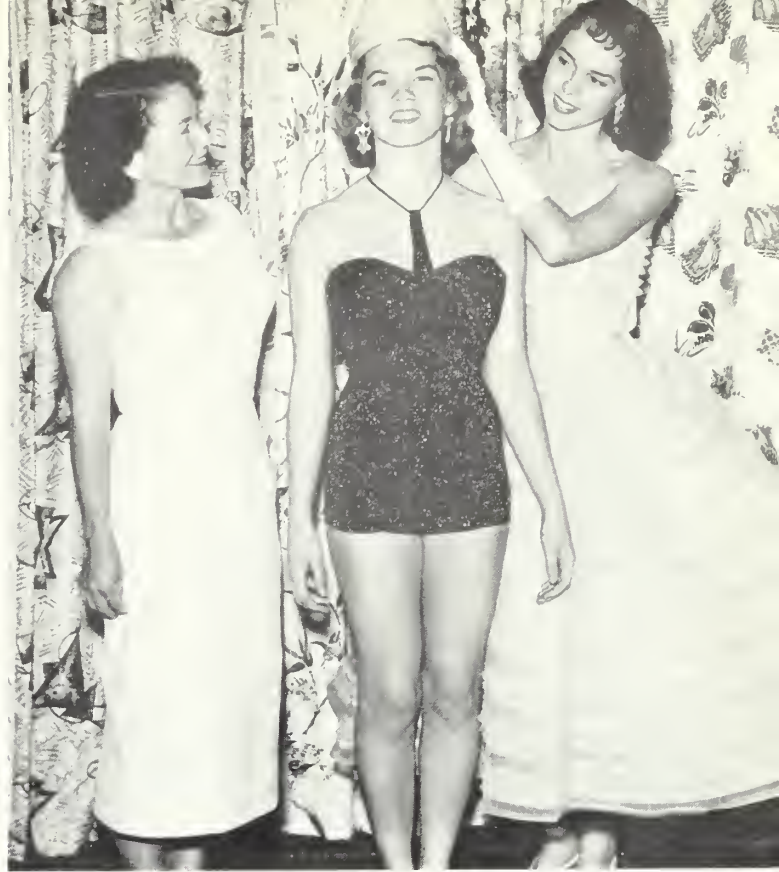


Dooly Queen Nancy Brannen is talented

Proud Mama sees Ethelyn crown Sister Rita in Dodge contest.

The shows, some of which were mammoth productions featuring over 40 contestants, went off without a hitch, thanks to the diligence of the sponsors. Large crowds attended the spectacles, which were held in gymnasiums, theatres, school auditoriums, community houses and even outdoors in a state park.

Dodge County's pageant, the only one which featured a bathing suit division, incidentally, also produced the season's most unique note—sister succeeding sister as queen. The Eastman crowd was delighted by the crowning of 16-year-old Rita



McMillan of Rhine by sister Ethelyn, the 1957 ruler.

Wilkinson County selected a Pine Seedling Queen—Dorothy Ann Maddox—to go with its regulation-size ruler, Miss Fearn Spears of Irwinton.

Beauty contests were held in Lincolnnton, Dodge, Toombs, Wilkinson, Macon, Terrell, Taylor, Ware and Charlton Counties. Other counties picked by school contest or by committees.

Georgia Forestry Association officials made the competition more attractive by announcing that the winner would receive a three-day trip to New York City via Delta Airlines.



...a dage in Terrell



Peggy Hampton rules Macon County



Pat Smith is Miss Falbot

...In Georgia

Springtime Brings Pine Festival

Festivals hailing the pine tree and its many products were almost as numerous as the Georgia pines themselves this spring.

Pine celebrations dotted south Georgia. Events saluting other Georgia products featured bright forestry floats.

Most glamorous event was the annual American Turpentine Farmers Assn. convention at Valdosta, where 10 bathing-suit clad beauties from five Southern states competed for the Miss Gum Spirits of Turpentine crown. The winner was 18-year-old Ann Ewing of Monroe, Ga., a student at South Georgia College, Douglas, and a veteran beauty contest winner.

A barbecue, speeches, exhibits, banquet and dance marked the two-day festivities.

A speech by U. S. Senator Richard Russell highlighted the elaborate Pine Tree Festival in Swainsboro. Over 30 lavishly decorated floats praising forestry, numerous high school and military bands and enough beauty queens to dazzle a blind man paraded through the banner-filled streets. Thousands of Georgians flocked to the colorful Emanuel county feat.

Extremely South Georgians gathered at Laura



Pine tree



Smokey, beifer friend parade in Sylvania



Turpentine



Smokey visited Dublin Livestock Festival

Georgia



rose



...tured...



Walstein Booth wins Waycross tree farm award



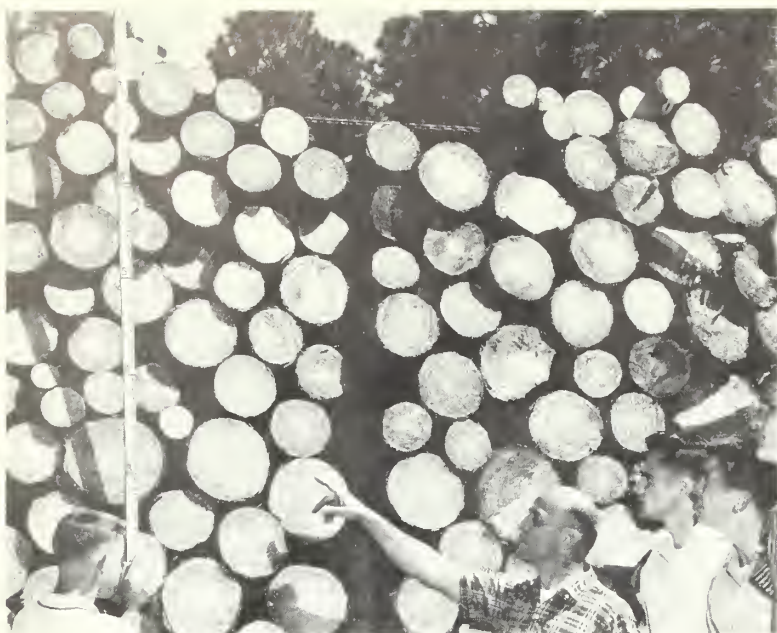
Schools entered own royalty

Walker State Park for education and sight seeing at the Ware County Forestry Festival. Eighth District Forestry Commission Forester George Lavinder supervised the demonstrations, which ranged from the latest planting methods to controlling cull hardwoods by aerial spraying.

Ware County civic groups and business firms sponsored the outing, which featured a beauty contest—won by Miss Helen Hereford—and the selection of Walstein Booth of Manor as the county's outstanding tree farmer.

Lively livestock festivals at Dublin and Sylvania included big parades. Forestry units in both counties entered colorful floats in the parades.

...chilled Siamese twins



Host McIver teaches scaling



Puff! Puff! My kingdom for a power saw...

Toombs Wins IP Co.-Sponsored Forestry Contest

Middle Georgia Future Farmers of America battled it out for forestry excellence recently at a field day at Soperton. FFA chapters from Toombs Central, Lyons, Soperton, Reidsville, Collins, Glennville and Mt. Vernon vied for awards in such events as selective marketing, planting, tree identification, timber estimating and scaling and bow and cross cut sawing.

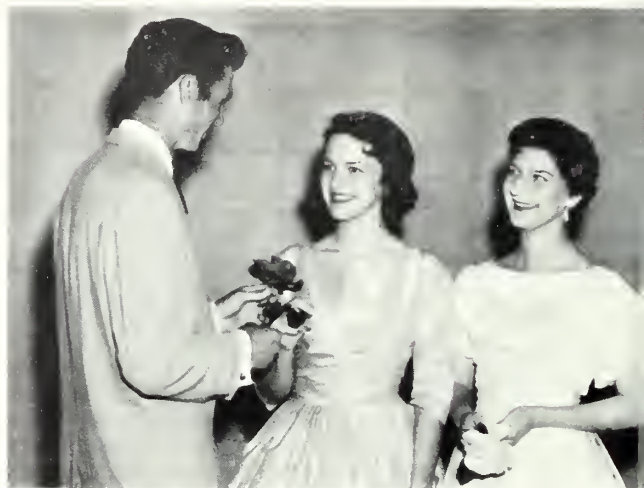
When the saw dust had cleared, the Toombs Central High School chapter, taught by James Brazzell, was the winner. The host county's high school, Truetlen, was second. Hubert Glisson is advisor.

John McIver, district supervisor of the sponsoring International Paper Co., presented the winning chapter with a plaque and a cash award at the banquet following the competition. Cash prizes also went to the boys who were winners and runners-up in the individual events.

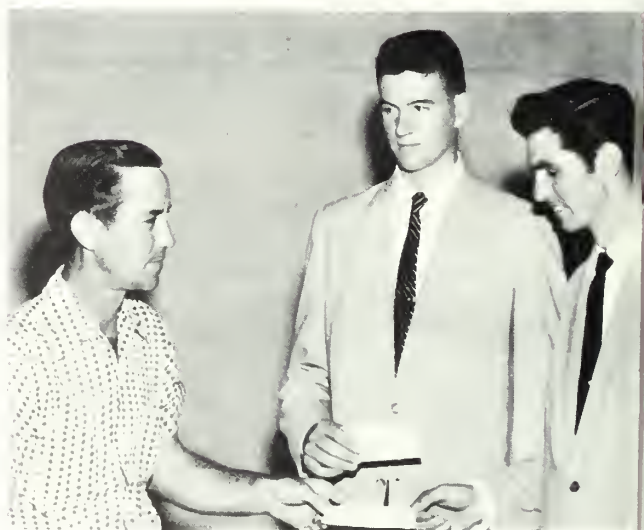
O. G. Traczewitz of International spoke on "Youth and Forestry." J. N. Baker, assistant state supervisor of agricultural education, was master of ceremonies.

The field day climaxed years of study and work by the chapter members. The Montgomery County chapter, which didn't place in total points, but did have several individual event winners at Soperton, held its own award night some days later to honor its outstanding young foresters and farmers.

The Montgomery County Keep Green Committee donated cash awards to the members with the outstanding home forest projects. Corn-growing awards were made and the chapter sweethearts, Misses Sue Johnson and Gail McCrimmon, were recognized by Chapter President Raybon Clark, who won the forestry prize. Montgomery Ranger Ed Richardson presented the forestry prizes. Forestry Commission I & E Chief Frank Craven was a judge at Soperton.



Farm boys have their gallant moments, too



Richardson presents forestry awards

1958 FFA Camp Set For Crawfordville June 23

The annual FFA Boys' Camp will be held at Alexander H. Stephens State Park, near Crawfordville, June 23-28.

Approximately 100 boys from North Georgia are expected to attend the week-long camp that will feature a trip to the Hitchiti Experimental Forest June 26.

Campers are selected to attend the camp by high school vocational agriculture teachers. Their decisions are based on the students' forestry interest and their home forestry projects.

Camp Director Frank Craven, information and education chief of the Georgia Forestry Commission, announced that awards will be presented to the outstanding camper and the top scorer on the forestry exam to be given at the conclusion of the camp.

Craven stated that courses will include thinning, mensuration, reforestation and harvesting and marketing of forest products. Others are forest fire law enforcement, game management, insect and disease control and tree identification.

The Vocational-Agriculture Division of the State Department of Education will assist the Commission with the camp, which is being sponsored by six member mills of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Assn. The mills are Brunswick Pulp and Paper Co., St. Marys Kraft Corp., Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., Rome Kraft Co., Gair-Woodlands, Inc. and Owens-Illinois.



Camp staff studies plans for '58 outing



Bear, bare Injuns work up steam for rain dance

The Pike-Spalding County Forestry Unit, headed by Ranger John A. Osbolt, Jr., with the aid of Smokey the Bear recently gave a forestry demonstration to approximately 150 scouters of the Flint River Council Boy Scouts of America.

Smokey, Henson Visit Griffin Boy Scout Camporee

Jimmy Henson, Newnan District Forester, emceed the program at the fair grounds in Griffin.

Smokey emphasized the proper building of camp fires, care of axes, firearm and water safety and how to fight fires with hand tools. He stressed the importance of first aid for snake bites, poison ivy and poison oak.

Members of the Pike-Spalding Unit demonstrated the use of the water truck and tractor in fire fighting.

The forestry demonstration inaugurated the first camporee which consisted of all counties in the council. Previously, each county had held its own camporee.

Hoke Copeland, Flint River Council Scout Executive, and his assistant, Dick Walters were in charge of the three-day camp.

Glenn Mitchell was head of the camping activities committee for the camporee. Counties represented were Coweta, Spalding, Henry, Butts, Fayette and Pike.

Seedling Ordering Opens

June 1 means pine seedling ordering time again for thousands of reforestation-minded Georgians. They are again expected to seek a record number of Georgia Forestry Commission-grown trees.

To help meet the anticipated flood of seedling requests, the Commission planted its new 107-acre Morgan Memorial Nursery near Macon for the first time. This is the sixth Commission nursery to go into operation. Orders flooded over the 300 million mark in 1957.

Some changes have been introduced in the ordering procedure, which ends Sept. 15, instead of Oct. 1, as before.

Order blanks, which are unchanged, and revised booklets which completely explain the ordering process are available at all Commission county forestry units and district offices, the Commission state headquarters, Box 1183, Macon, county agents and soil conservation technicians.

IBM equipment will be used this year to process the orders. This will simplify their handling and will enable the Commission to set up the orders for delivery as close as possible to the date requested by the purchaser.

This year all orders of 50,000 trees or larger must be picked up at Commission nurseries by the purchasers. State trucks will continue to deliver all orders under this size to county forestry units or to county agents or soil technicians in counties which have no forestry units.

Cancellations of orders after the Sept. 15 closing date will cost the purchaser 25 per cent of the price of the cancelled seedlings. This charge is made to cover the handling costs. Cancellations may be made during the ordering period without penalty, however.

Persons who have to cancel their orders after Sept. 15 may prevent the penalty by accepting their seedlings and then reselling them *at cost*—and for planting in Georgia *only*.

Prices remain the same in 1958. Loblolly, long-leaf and slash pine will cost four dollars per thousand. Eastern white pine will cost nine and eastern red cedar and yellow poplar 10 dollars per thousand. There is a transportation charge of 25 cents per thousand on deliveries by state truck.

Lifting and delivery will begin Nov. 15 and will end Feb. 15. As usual, the Commission will ship only healthy, vigorous seedlings, but because of delays in planting, improper storage after the landowner receives the seedlings, adverse weather, incorrect planting and other such adverse factors, the Commission *cannot* guarantee seedling survival.

All Commission personnel will be delighted to assist Georgians in any way in the ordering, receiving and planting of their seedlings. Commission Director Guyton DeLoach has said he'll cover Georgia with pines if that's what his fellow Georgians want. Commission personnel are always ready to help him do it.

Dow Sponsors Forest Chemical Meet in Athens

Almost one hundred foresters from throughout the Southeast got the latest word recently on the use of chemicals in forest management at a workshop sponsored by Dow Chemical Co. at the Continuing Education Center in Athens.

L. L. Coulter, Dow industrial herbicide development leader, opened the day-long session by tracing the development of forest chemicals since World War II and explaining Dow's research program for such products.

Barry Malac, Union Bag-Camp Paper forester reviewed the results of two years of aerial spraying undesirable hardwoods by his company. He said that aerial spraying will release pines, but one spraying is not enough to do the job.

John Clarke, Georgia Forestry Commission management assistant reported on the Commission's helicopter spraying program in 1957. Clarke was in charge of field operations.

Ernst Brender of Macon, Hitchiti Experimental Forest project leader, reported on forest weed control at Hitchiti.

Other speakers were Walter Beers, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Foley, Fla., and Duncan Harkin, West Va. Pulp & Paper, Georgetown, S. C. Dr. Larry Walker of the Univ. of Georgia and Dr. L. E. Chaiken of Duke University served as moderators.



Walker, Coulter, Ritty try volatility experiment

Logging the foresters...

FORESTRY SCHOOLS CONCLAVE....Six to eight forestry schools of Southern colleges and universities sent representatives to Camp Rock Eagle near Eatonton to the first Southern Schools Forestry Conclave. The outing was hosted by the University of Georgia Forestry Club. The day featured all types of forestry activities from log burling to tree identification. The purpose of the meeting was to promote good will and fellowship among Southern forestry students.

LAVONIA FORESTRY DEMONSTRATION...State, private and industrial foresters and spectators were forced indoors by rain at the recent demonstration at Lavonia. The demonstration was intended to show landowners how to get the maximum yield from their woodlots. East Georgia Pulpwood Yards contributed a barbecue at the conclusion of the raining sessions.

NEW FULTON RANGER...Arthur E. Promis, a native of New Jersey and a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College School of Forestry, is the new Fulton County Ranger. He succeeds Pvt. Terrell Jones. Promis was employed with the Mooridian Pulpwood Co. in Hapeville before joining the Commission.

FFA HOME PROJECT WINNER...Philip Smith of Hightsville High School won the state forestry home project contest sponsored jointly by the Dept. of Agricultural Education and Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. Smith will use the \$100 prize to help pay his way to the FFA convention in Kansas City this summer. Melvin Davis of Atkinson County High was second and third was a tie between Edward Adams of Glenwood and Raybon Clark of Montgomery County High.

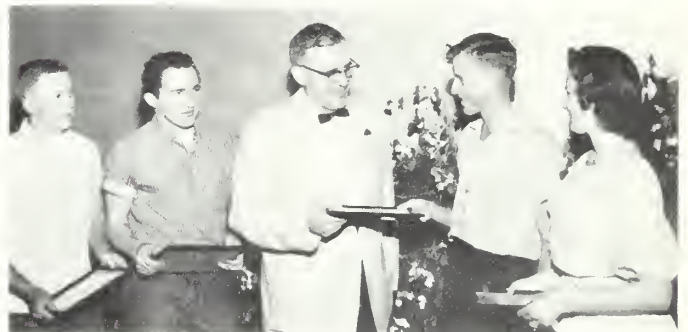
FOREST PRODUCTS MEETING...The spring meeting of the Florida-Georgia-Alabama Section of the Forest Products Research Society was held in Macon last month. A discussion of wooden pallet manufacturing was featured, along with tours of sawmills and wood products plants in the Macon area.

NEW RAYONIER SEEDLING NURSERY...Rayonier, Inc., recently held an open house at its new seedling nursery at Glennville. The \$130,000 installation employs four full-time employees and 15 to 20 seasonal employees, Manager W. J. Conolly said.

WOOD NEEDS TO SKYROCKET...America's wood consumption, like everything else, is soaring satellite high, according to a 700-page report recently released by U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. He pointed out that this nation's population will need nearly twice as much wood in 2000 A. D. as at present. The demands can be met, he said, but better forest production will be required throughout the nation.



Commission Director Guyton DeLoach shows a product of the Morgan Memorial Nursery to D. A. Williams, left, administrator of the soil Conservation Service, Washington, D. C., and E. L. Peterson, right, assistant secretary of Agriculture, Washington.



W. C. Edwards awards first prize in the "Building Dodge County Forest Resources" essay contest to Gerald Ross of Gresston. Harold Lawson, far left, was fourth, Richard Bullock, third, and Lillie Ann Lowery, second. All attend Dodge County High School.



Forestry leaders chat at the Pulp and Paper Day luncheon at Jesup sponsored by Rayonier Inc. Left to right, G. C. Harris, Jesup; E. P. Davis of Rayonier, Fernandina, Fla.; Guyton DeLoach, Forestry Commission Director and luncheon speaker; and W. N. Williamson, Jesup ASC manager.

MAY, 1958



TREES AND HISTORY

When Opportunity Knocks...

OPPORTUNITY bounced off Sir Isaac Newton's head in the form of an apple...As we all know, he took this opportunity and invented the Law of Gravity...We can't all originate new scientific theories, but we can use the opportunities *our* trees give us...Protect them; cut them wisely, and discover for yourself the Law of Steadily Increasing Profits.

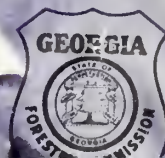
MISS PAULINE CRIVIN
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Georgia

FORESTRY

June, 1958

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Cruising the News

Education Paying Off In Forest Fire Fight

(From the *Atlanta Constitution*)

Smokey the Bear is not only getting as well known as the Goldilocks trio, Smokey is also getting results.

We know Smokey today as the spokesman for the Forestry Service's campaign against forest fires.

Last year the number of fires in the woods was a record low, 83,392, under 100,000 for the first time in history.

The U.S. Agriculture Department gives credit to Smokey the Bear, to the Keep Green campaign put on by industry and government, to the Southern Forest Fire Conference and to a cooperative public.

Apparently education is paying off.

Man gradually is acquiring a pride in the guardianship and wise use of the forest.

Congratulations Miss Cowart

(From the *Carroll County Georgian*)

Miss Wylene Cowart of Lowell, a Junior in the Roopville High School, is to be congratulated by all of Carroll County on her selection as "Miss Georgia Green." The state title won in Atlanta last week makes her queen of the forestry industry of Georgia for the coming year. This is the second consecutive year that a Carroll County beauty has won the title. Last year the queen was Janice Threadgill, of Temple, a blonde. So, you see, whether they are blonde or brunette, coming from the north or south side of the county, it makes no difference so as long as they are from Carroll County—they are beauty queens.

Carroll County is proud of its new queen and the forestry industry she represents. This has become one of the chief industries of the county and efforts being made to promote and preserve the forest products have the support of our people.

State's Timber Crown Has Lost Some Glitter

(From the *Adel News*)

Georgia's nationwide leadership in the timber industry is on shaky ground these days.

It recently lost two first place spots to Florida, which forged ahead in seedling production and in tree farm acreage.

Prospects are good for Georgia recapturing the lead in seedlings this year. The state also is making an all-out effort to win a contest in which Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia are participating to develop tree farms.

Timber has developed into a multimillion-dollar indus-

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try in this state during recent years. Even so, the potential has by no means been reached and it is disturbing to see Georgia slip behind Florida, if only temporarily, in preparing for the rich harvest ahead.

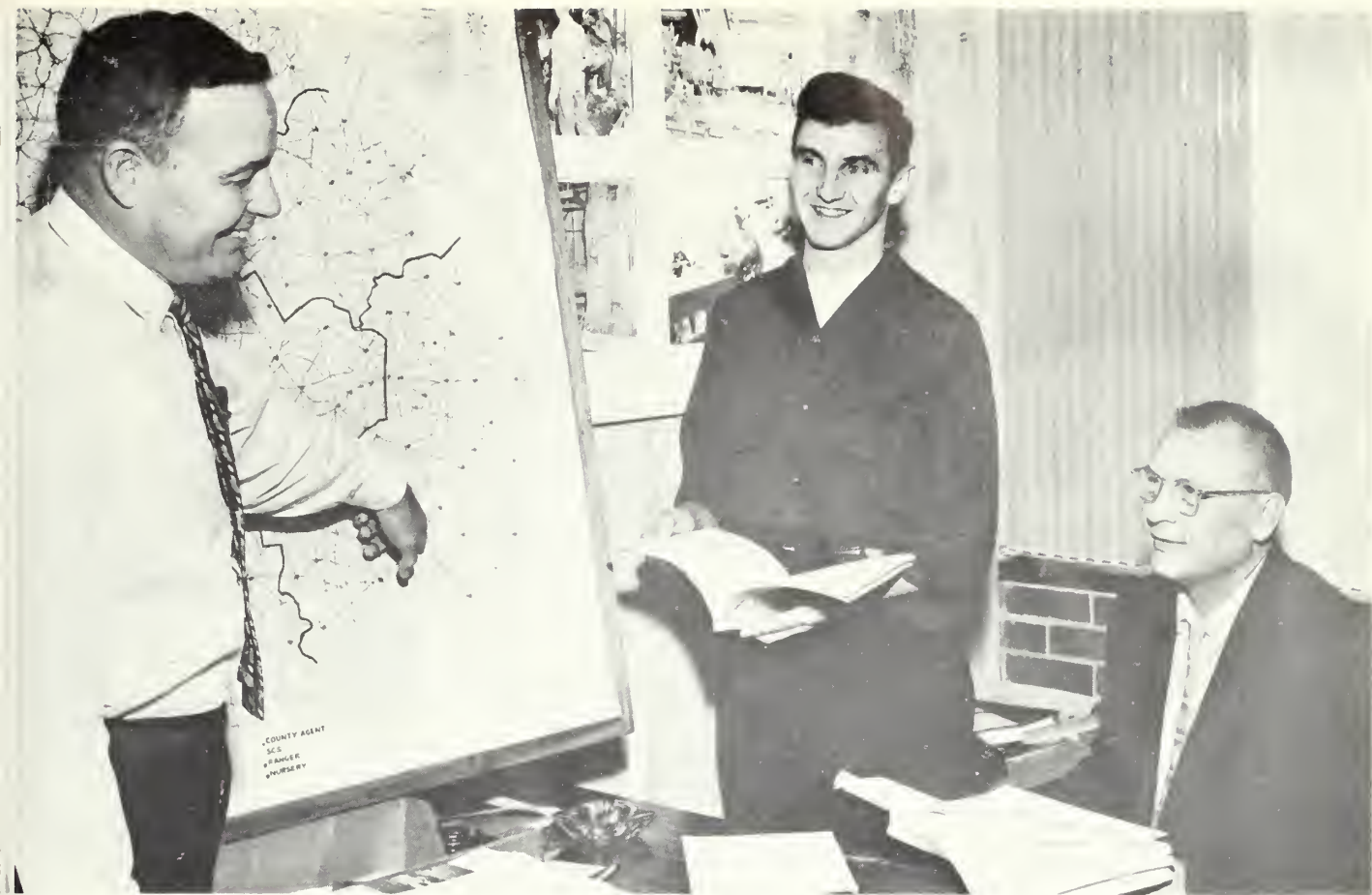
Pine Festivals Salute Important Money Crop

(From the *Atlanta Constitution*)

In recent days there has been several Pine Tree Festivals in different parts of our State. We now have nine pulp and paper mills that are valued at more than 476 million dollars and employ some 12,000 workers, not including independent producers of trees. It is known that nearly 80 million dollars is spent for pulpwood in Georgia each year.

Senator Russell spoke at the Festival at Swainsboro and a ceremony was also held near Macon to begin the tree-planting campaign in Georgia. Georgia plants more trees than any other state, 170,000,000 seedlings in 1957. This is a worthy record. The billionth seedling to be planted this year shows our nation's determination to plant trees faster than they are being cut.

We are happy that Georgia was chosen as a site for this tree-planting program. We need lessons in forest conservation. More trees means money in Georgians' pockets.



"Now here's a fat pile of shavings," Page tells Saucier, Walt Smith

Government-Industry Wood Residue Survey Designed To Bring Industry To Georgia

A \$36,000 state-wide wood residue survey designed to bring new industry to Georgia got underway this month on a county-by-county basis, Frank Albert and Scott Candler, directors of the Georgia Forest Research Council and Dept. of Commerce, respectively, announced.

The 159-county study is being financed by the Georgia Forestry Commission, Commerce Dept., Research Council and the U. S. Forest Service.

"This survey is urgently needed," Walter Cates, executive vice president of the State Chamber of Commerce said, "to provide accurate and up-to-date data on the availability of wood by-product raw material in the state. We get many requests for such information, but are unable to provide it. Many industries which might locate here therefore do not consider Georgia."

Forestry Commission and Forest Service personnel are conducting the giant 'chip census' to help industry pick profitable spots to establish wood-by-product-using plants in Georgia. The study is pinpointing the locations of all types of wood residue.

The study consists of three stages, according to Forest Products Technologist Rufus Page of the GFC and the USFS. They are the developing of wood waste

conversion factors, listing the locations and types of residue and compiling the information into a book-length report and posting it on IBM cards.

In February Page and USFS Research Forester Joseph Saucier of Macon began developing wood conversion factors for the various existing wood-using industries, such as planing and saw mills, furniture factories, and veneer, plywood and wood-treating plants.

Page said conversion factors are developed by sampling different type plants to determine the volume and type of residue produced. This data is based on mill equipment and annual production. These factors may be applied to any section of the state to determine the approximate volume of wood residue available there.

County rangers of the Forestry Commission, supervised by Page, Saucier and Commission assistant district foresters, are doing the actual leg work.

They are checking all wood-using industries in their counties which produce waste. This information is forwarded to Page and Saucier, who will analyze it into a book-length report listing the type, value and availability of the residue. The data on each source of residue will be posted on the IBM cards for quick reference.

Research Foresters Developing Conversion Factors For Survey



Rough lumber is weighed before dressing starts



Page weighs end trim

While the details of the Georgia wood residue survey were still in the planning stage, Forest Products Technologists Rufus Page and Joseph Saucier of the Georgia Forestry Commission and the U. S. Forest Service were already travelling about the state developing residue conversion factors.

These factors will be used, after all existing wood residue and its sources have been located and catalogued, to tell industry approximately how much residue they may expect to be available in any area in which they are interested in establishing a plant.

Page and Saucier recently visited a typical planer mill—the S. I. Storey Lumber Co. at Crystal Springs—to develop its conversion data.

First, they weighed typical loads of rough dimension stock and 4/4 pine lumber. The lumber was then end-trimmed and dressed on all sides to prepare it for sale. Page and Saucier collected the end trim from the loads and weighed it to determine how much was lost from the loads in this manner. Dressing produces shavings, which cause additional loss.

Next, the dressed lumber was reweighed. The difference in weight was the amount of residue. However, this weight included the moisture in the lumber.

Since the survey will be based on oven-dry weight, the moisture content of the lumber was measured next to



Moisture meter tells amount of water in lumber

determine how much of the weight of the lumber was water.

The conversion factor is then obtained by dividing the number of board feet in a load of lumber into the weight of residue produced from that load. This factor, when applied to a mill's production, tells residue-using manufacturers the volume and type of residue they can count on from a mill in a given period. Thus they will know whether the residue production of an area would justify the establishment of a plant of their own.



Dressing produces more residue



Purchasing agent weighs, driver watches

Valdosta Lumber Company Buys Saw Timber By Weight

Perhaps heralding a vision of things to come in the forest industry, the Griffin Bros. Lumber Co. of Valdosta purchases sawlogs by weight. For more than a year, J. T. Griffin has been buying South Georgia timber by this untraditional method.

"We save the time of the trucker bringing in the logs and the wages of a scaler in our yard," Griffin explained. "This purchasing method also eliminates argument about scale and enables us to buy a truckload of logs in a few moments."

Purchase by weight has attracted a great deal of interest among Georgia sawmill owners and research foresters. Forest Utilization Service foresters have been comparing the scale, grade and value of the truckloads of logs with the cost of these logs purchased by traditional scaling methods.

They have found that the principal disadvantage of purchase by weight is the fact that it makes no allowance for log grade.

Forest Products Technologists Rufus Page and P. J. Bois say this can be overcome by setting up minimum sizes and paying a weight premium for large, quality trees. They have reached no definite conclusions on this method of log purchase. However, they recommend that it be given further study.



Typical load is ready for weighing

Scholars Make Big Splash



Life is like this after graduation



And another Injun bit the drink

Rockin' 'Round Th

Paul Bunyan presided over the first annual conclave of southern forestry schools held recently at Rock Eagle State Park near Eatonton. Some 150 students, representing eight schools from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, both Carolinas and Texas participated in the weekend outing.

Apparently inspired by the effigy of the patron saint of foresters, which was their own handiwork, the hosting University of Georgia foresters won the field events. Louisiana State University was second while Stephen F. Austin University of Texas placed third.

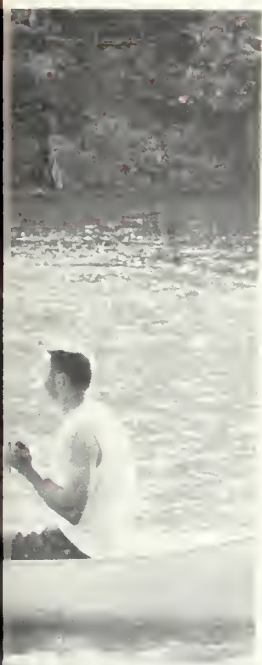
The 12-foot wooden statue had a 65-inch waist. He watched the students hustle through such events as tree identification, compass and pacing, and timber and tree diameter estimation. In a lighter vein, the young foresters battled it out in log chopping and rolling, greasy pole climbing and canoe jousting.

Eight students were named to a committee to work out plans for future conclaves. They are P. F. Harmon, Auburn, Garland Gravely, Clemson, John Smith, Florida, Tom Dell, LSU, Paul Rey, Mississippi State, Jack Sturghill, N. C. State, Gene Chancellor and John Utley, Stephen Austin, and W. C. Beckham, Jr. of the University of Georgia.

Sam Lyle, Auburn, Carl Dalton, Clemson, Professor Applequist, LSU, Jim Moak, Miss. State, Dr. Robert Baker, Stephen Austin and Stewart Gregg, N. C. State, were named faculty advisors to the committee.

J. H. Panter, president of the UGA Forestry Club, said the conclave was held to introduce professional practices to the students and to promote fellowship among Southern foresters.

B. E. Allen of Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. addressed the group on what industry expects of foresters. He said that continued education, hard work and faith would produce foresters who provide industry with better qualified personnel.



le



Purple people-eaters attended, too



Where's that chain saw salesman?



Whew! Give me dice anytime!

Eadie Isn't Too Easy On Sixth



Eadie gives word, Mrs. Key types

Long arm of law threatens Dubberly, Crook

Night and day they labor away at the Sixth District Office in Milledgeville. Several new projects are keeping District Forester Frank Eadie's men busy.

They have just opened a new fishing worm nursery behind the truck shed. While not so elaborate as some of the Forestry Commission's spacious pine breeding plants (it cost closer to 35¢ than \$350,000), the worm factory plays a vital role in district office morale.

It also provides temptation for the boys to slip off for some rod and reeling, but thus far they've resisted the lure. No name has been selected for the nursery yet. Eadie says he's afraid that our state's illustrious citizens might resent being associated with worms, except at the end of a fishing pole.

The Sixth believes in keeping its spacious grounds neatly groomed. To prevent loss of time while the lawn is being manicured, Radio Technician Carlton Dubberly installed a portable radio on the lawn mower. However, all the bugs haven't been worked out of it yet. Mower operator Fred Smith said he removed several pounds of sliced up beetles, grasshoppers, snakes, ants and truck and car tires from the radio the last time he tried to clean it. Seems the mower'll cut anything that gets in the way.

The current crash project is the development of a smaller species of bear. The big Smokeys are so difficult to hold around the state and suffer such discomfort from the small truck cage that Eadie is trying to get the University of Georgia veterinary school to cross a bear, a Chihuahua and a goat.

"That way we'll have a Smokey who'll fit any vehicle and will eat anything. You've got to think modern these days," he sagely commented.



Dickinson lifts, Richey holds, Billue hunts

Seed Certification Meet Held In Swainsboro

Management foresters from Georgia recently attended the first school to be held on forest tree seed certification in the United States.

John Barber, chairman of the Forest Crop Improvement Committee of the Georgia Chapter, Society of American Foresters, conducted the school in Swainsboro.

The one-day session was held to train inspectors in the certification of seed for seed production areas and seed orchards. The inspector's job will be to make sure the areas comply with the seed certification standards.

The standards will cover land requirements, field inspections, field and seed standards and instructions and procedures on seedhouse or bin inspection of cones or seed and cone drying.

The seed Certification Standard Booklet, that is to be distributed shortly, was brought about through the co-operative efforts of the Georgia Crop Improvement Association, the Georgia Chapter Society of American Foresters and the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Hugh Inglis, Athens agronomist, addressed the group on the founding of the Georgia Crop Improvement Assoc. and the important role it will play in seed certification.

The school was sponsored by the GCIA, the SAF and the GFC.

Inglis, Barber conducted seed school

Rangers Keep Chattahoochee Valley Green

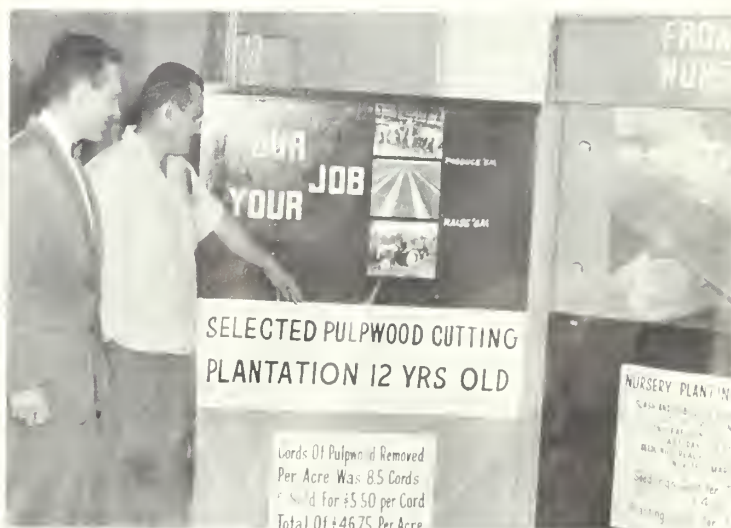
'Smokey Bear' recently invaded the store windows, display counters, banks and shopping centers of Columbus.

The invasion was in recognition of Chattahoochee Valley Keep Green Week, and was sponsored by the Georgia Forestry Commission units in the Chattahoochee Valley area.

Muscogee County Ranger Floyd M. Cook, along with rangers from Chattahoochee, Harris, Stuart and Talbot Counties, presented an intensive program on forest management and fire control to the people of the area.

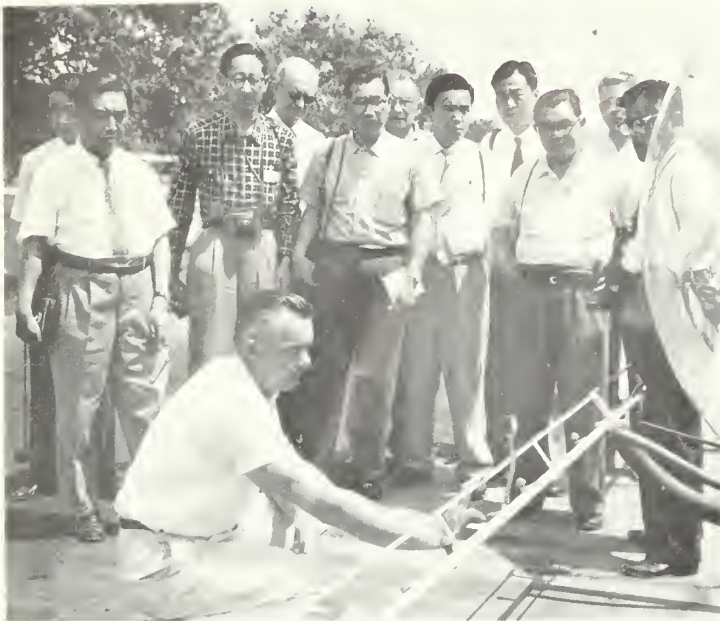
Film shorts were shown at theatres and public schools. In addition, the area was saturated with literature concerning all phases of forestry.

Participating concerns were the First National Bank, J. C. Penny Co., Maxwell Bros. Furniture Store, Sears and Roebuck, Davison Paxon, Loveman's Dept. Store and the Macon Road and Traffic Circle Shopping Centers.



A. J. Danner, Ranger Cook check store display

Japanese Foresters Tour Forestry Center



DeLoach explains 'copter spray rig

Seven Japanese industrial and government foresters recently toured the Georgia Forestry Center as part of a two-month tour of United States forests and forestry facilities.

The forest management experts were accompanied by Walt Dutton, technical leader of the U. S. Forest Service, and Masaaki Matsushita of the Japanese Embassy, Washington, D. C.

While in the United States the group is observing procedures for forecasting future needs in Japan of forest products, operation and management procedures and the procedure of handling sales of national forests to private companies.

Dutton said the trip is being made because the increasing demands of growing industry is requiring more lumber and pulpwood than Japan produces. He added that the Japanese are particularly concerned about the pulpwood shortage.

The Japanese foresters said there still remain opportunities in their nation for changes in forest land policies and improved management practices which will make it possible to increase production and to obtain a balance between forest growth and harvest.

Mitchell Co. Ranger Takes Sweat From Hauling Pine Planter

Mitchell County Ranger Carlton Cranford has made his do-it-yourself work pay off as a time and economy saver in Mitchell County.

Ranger Cranford recently took the unit's pick-up truck and converted it into a tree planter loader. The project cost only \$40.

The loader, which works on a pulley, enables one man to do the work that previously took two. With the loader, two planters can be transported at one time.

Second District Forester Hugh P. Allen said that the loader was the only one of its kind in the district and possibly the only one in the state.

Ranger Cranford said that last year the Mitchell County unit provided 110 farmers with the unit's eight planters. With these planters over 3,000,000 seedlings were planted.

This year, he said, we plan to provide even more farmers with the planters due to the planter loader which enables us to use our extra man on another job.



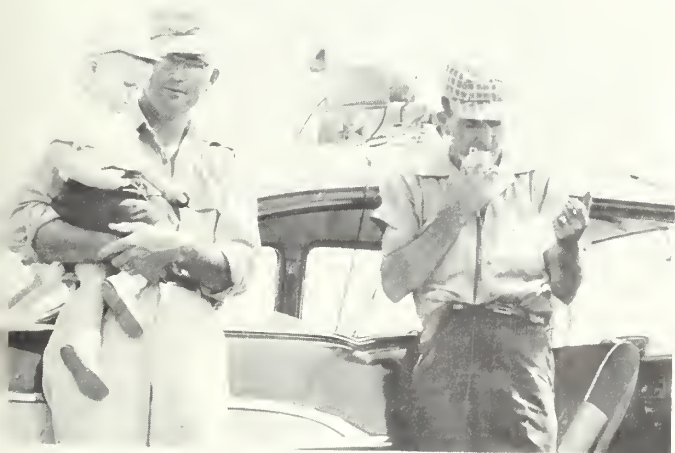
Cranford shows planter hoist

Logging the foresters...



Bob Wynens tried out the Commission's new spraying plane on the Horseshoe Bend Seed Orchard near Glenwood recently when he covered the 100-acre facility with fermet and water to combat fusiform rust. Forest Engineer Mac O'Barr, charge of the orchard, termed the spraying a success.

MISS GEORGIA GREEN APPEARS...Miss Wylene Cowart, newly-crowned state forestry queen, made a flying start with official duties recently when she welcomed one of the world's fastest men back to his home county. USAF Maj. Adrian Drew of Temple was honored for setting the world's speed record in December, 1957, of 1,297.6 mph. Queen Wylene gave the Major a key to Carrollton.



Soil Stewardship Week was observed in Franklin County with a demonstration sponsored by Franklin-Hart Ranger Harold Payne, holding the mike. Holding son Bobby is Bob Bailey, who planted 50 acres of pines during the week to finance Bobby's college education.

JINGLES MAKE CASH JINGLE.....Martin Richards, Greensboro grammar school student, is \$35 richer, thanks to his jingle-writing ability. He won the Forestry-Wildlife Jingle Contest of the Ga. Federation of Women's Clubs over 3,000 fourth and fifth-grade contestants. Other winners were Bobby Laird, Statesboro; Sandra Hardage, Forsyth; Phyllis Orr, East Point; Ellen Horne, Thomasville; Ethel Teston, Brunswick; and Donald Whitley, Summerville.

GAIR SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS...Darryl Neidlinger of Rincon is the winner of the four-year \$500-per-year forestry scholarship to the University of Georgia awarded by Gair Woodlands Corp. of Savannah. A senior at Effingham County High, Darryl is president of the senior class and FFA chapter and has been active in the Beta, Science and Athletics Clubs. He was on the track and baseball teams. State and private foresters and educators composed the selection committee.

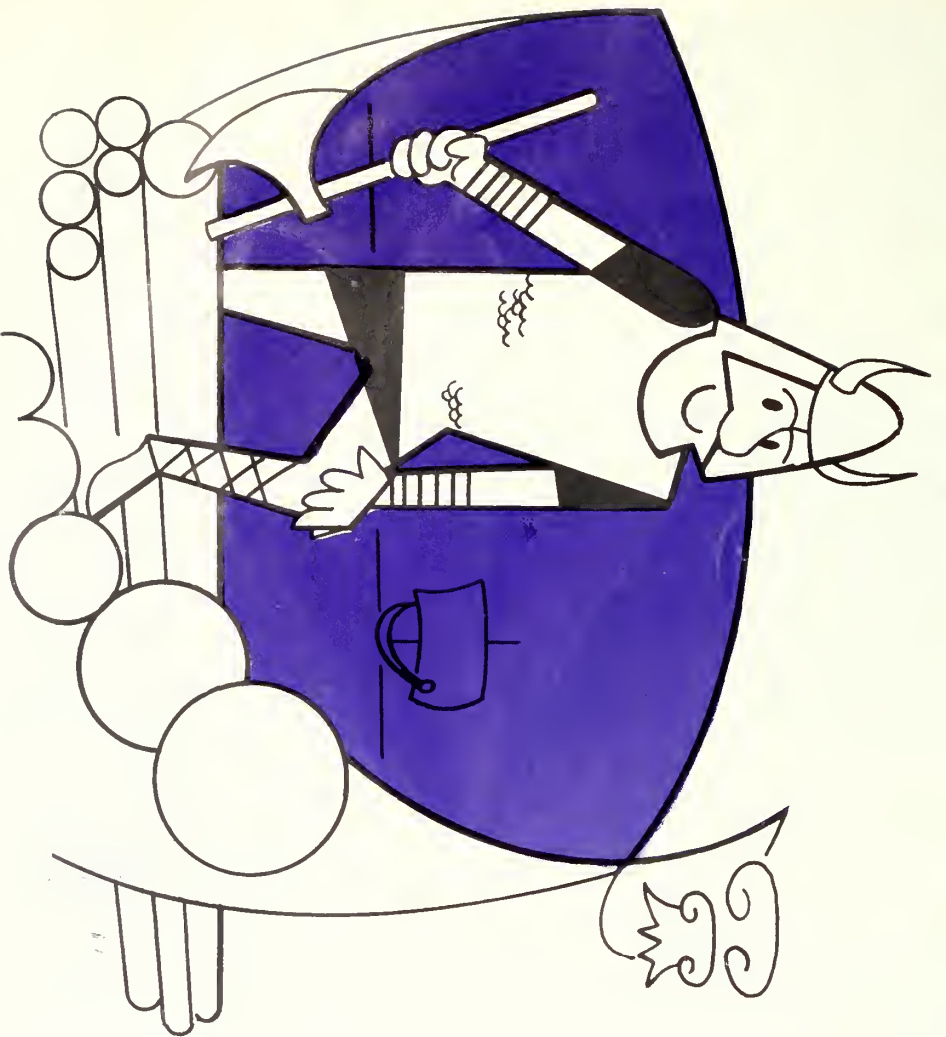


Everybody was happy at recent meeting of Forest Products Research Society at Macon, including, left to right, Ralph Peter, Athens, secretary, Gus Jacobson, Talladega, Ala., president, and Rufus Page, Macon, host.

PERSONNEL SHIFTS...A rising flood of management requests in the Ninth District caused the shift of Asst. Seventh District Forester Armand Cote to Jefferson as Asst. District Forester, Management. Cote is operating from the Jackson-Barrow Forestry Unit. At his own request, Elza Clifton, former First District Ranger, has returned to his home county of Jenkins as ranger. He succeeds John Richey, who resigned to work as a Ft. Stewart forester.

NO TIMBER SHORTAGE...A report by the Forest Industries Council says that timber growth is being maintained at a safe level above timber cut. Earlier this year the U. S. Forest Service issued a report saying that we would run out of timber unless radical reforestation changes were made. The Council report says Americans are already taking these steps and that this nation will have plenty of timber for the rest of the century.

June, 1958



TREES AND HISTORY

Take A Leaf From Erickson's Book...

DISCOVER the value of America's forests as the mighty Viking did centuries ago. Lief didn't land in Georgia, but if he had, he probably would have established the naval stores industry, for this state's sturdy pines long were a prime source of lumber and pitch for ship construction. Now they're a source of just about everything--from wood sugar to lumber. They will be a source of profit to you if you plant, manage and protect them wisely.

MISS PAULINE GRIFFIN
RESOURCE MATERIALS & SOCIALIST
MATERIALS CENTER
GEORGIA CENTER FOR CONTINUING ED-
UCATION, GEORGIA

Georgia

FORESTRY



Voss

GEORGIA CENTER

UNIV. OF GEORGIA LIBRARY

Cruising the News

Winning Forest Fire Fight

(From the *Adel News*)

The Forestry Service campaign of recent months and years has paid off. Last year it is said the number of fires in the woods had a new record, 83,392, under 100,000 for the first time in history.

The United States Agriculture Department gives some credit to the Keep Green Campaign put on by industry and government, also to the Southern Forest Fire conference, and to a cooperating public.

Education along any line always pays off. In our schools, vocational Agriculture programs and from newspapers, magazines and even stories in textbooks we are gradually acquiring pride in the guardianship and wise use of our forest.

For a few years reports came in almost weekly here in South Georgia of forest fires that were quickly destroying some of our finest young timber. Property owners were alarmed and discouraged. At present, because of the rainier season and because of more precaution and training among our forestry department and farmers, we are having fewer and fewer fires in this section. Remember, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

The Forestry Commission lost one of its ablest rangers in June when Upson County Ranger Jesse E. Johnson, 62, succumbed at his Thomaston home to a heart ailment.

Johnson joined the Commission on July 1, 1949, as a patrolman of the Upson County Unit. He became assistant ranger a year later and was appointed ranger on Feb. 1, 1952.

Fourth District Forester James Henson of Newnan said that Johnson was one of the district's outstanding rangers. "He could always be counted on to do a thorough job and he always carried more than his share of the work load," Henson said.

Johnson is survived by his wife, Gaynelle, and a son, Thomas R. Johnson. Johnson was a member of the Woodmen of the World and served in the Virginia National Guard from 1916-18.

Georgia Must Grow More Timber

(From the *Adel News*)

Georgia has been in nationwide leadership in the timber industry until recent months. In these months we have recently lost two first place spots to Florida, which forged ahead in seedling production and in tree farm acreage.

It is believed that Georgia will recapture the lead in seedling production during this year.

We recognize that timber has developed into a multi-million dollar industry in this state. We have not yet reached our potential but we must not slip behind neighboring states in preparing for the wonderful harvest ahead.

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Guyton DeLoach, Director

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Macon Becomes Forestry Center

(From the *Macon Telegraph*)

We hail with delight the announcement that work is to start next month on the construction of a \$270,845 forest fire research laboratory at the Georgia Forestry Center near Macon.

Only a short while ago the announcement came that a seed testing laboratory was to be constructed here from state and federal funds at a cost of \$200,000. Requests for seed tests have increased from some 400 in previous years to 1,200 in 1947, the Commission director tells us. The new seed laboratory will provide testing of seed for planting in the nurseries of the state and the seed to be used in studies made by research personnel at the Center.

The forest fire research laboratory will be the only fire laboratory in the world, Director Frank Albert says. The division of forest fire research of the U. S. Forest Service will be moved to Macon from Asheville, N. C.

More than \$100,000 annually will be spent on research by the federal government and the research program, here, will be unexcelled in the nation.

Already Georgia holds top place in the production and planting of pine seedlings and it ranks high in studies made on production of superior trees from selected seed.

With the continuing advancement which is being made under the direction of Director Guyton DeLoach, Georgia's forestry program holds the spot light for the United States.

Construction Starts On Fire, Seed Labs



Governor admires seed lab painting



Albert drives corner stake; DeLoach breaks ground

Dirt and mortar are flying at the Georgia Forestry Center this month as work got underway on the Research Council's \$370,000 forest fire research laboratory and the Forestry Commission's \$190,000 seed testing lab.

Both brick and aluminum structures are slated for completion and dedication either late this year or early in 1959. However, installation of all equipment probably won't be completed until next spring. Dedication details will be announced later.

Both labs are the only ones of their type in the world. The seed lab is being constructed by the W. M. Good Construction Co. of Macon and is being financed three-fourths by a U. S. Forest Service grant and one-fourth by Forestry Commission funds.

"Seed test requests, which jumped from 300-400 in previous years to 1,200 in 1957, made the lab necessary," Forestry Commission Director Guyton DeLoach said. "Research will also be conducted at the lab."

DeLoach said 15 persons will be able to test 3,000 seed lots annually, compared to the present capacity of 1,200. The new building will include seed germination and preparation and analyst laboratories and cold storage and germination rooms.

The cost of the tests will be pro-rated among the organizations and persons sending in the seed, DeLoach said. This will finance the lab's operation.

The Federal government is expected to spend more than \$100,000 annually on fire research at the lab, Research Council Director Frank Albert said. "Georgia is now assured of a very strong fire research program, for this lab will center Southeastern fire research in Macon. Number one project will be the study of means of controlling large, 'project' forest fires."

The new lab will contain a wind tunnel, water model room, combustion chamber and various laboratories. Installation and purchase of the scientific equipment will probably run the total cost of the building to almost half a million dollars, Albert added. John H. Smalling, general contractor of Macon, will erect the two-story lab.

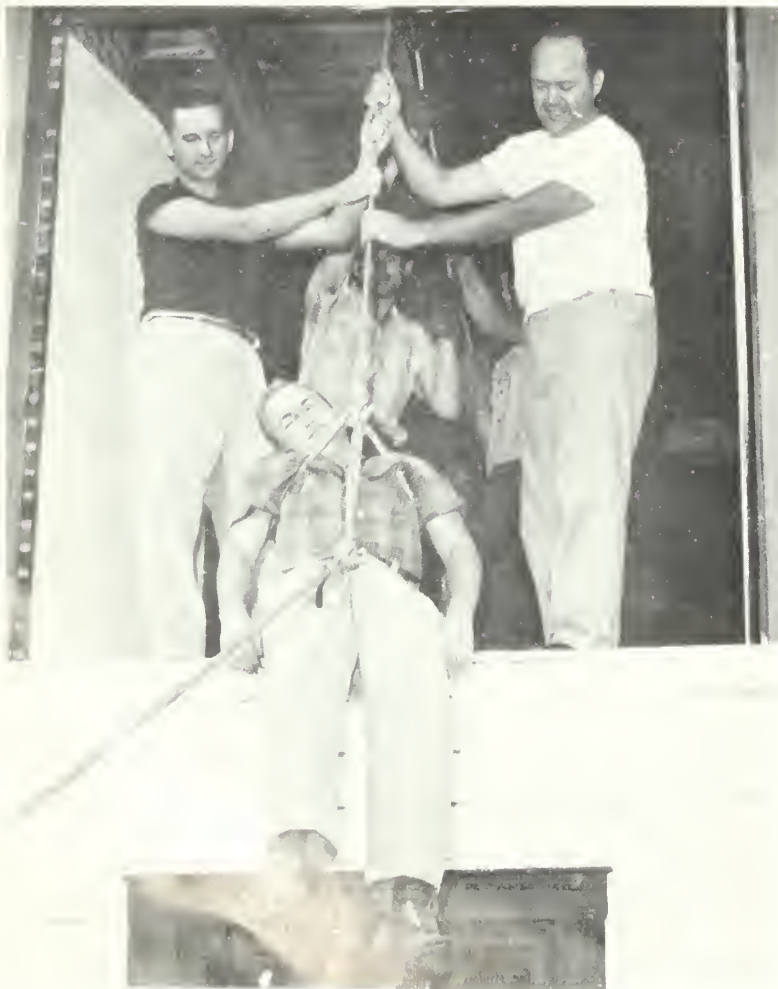


To be or knot to be in Gainesville



...they held, after all

Rangers Studying Civil Defense Rescue



Don't rock the baby, says Lavinder, right

Forestry Commission personnel throughout the state are busy this summer learning the art of knot tying, basket lowering and ladder raising. They're not studying handicrafts, though.

It's all part of the Civil Defense disaster rescue training schools being conducted for the Commission by State Civil Defense Communications Officer Jack Grantham of Atlanta. He is teaching two-day schools at every district office.

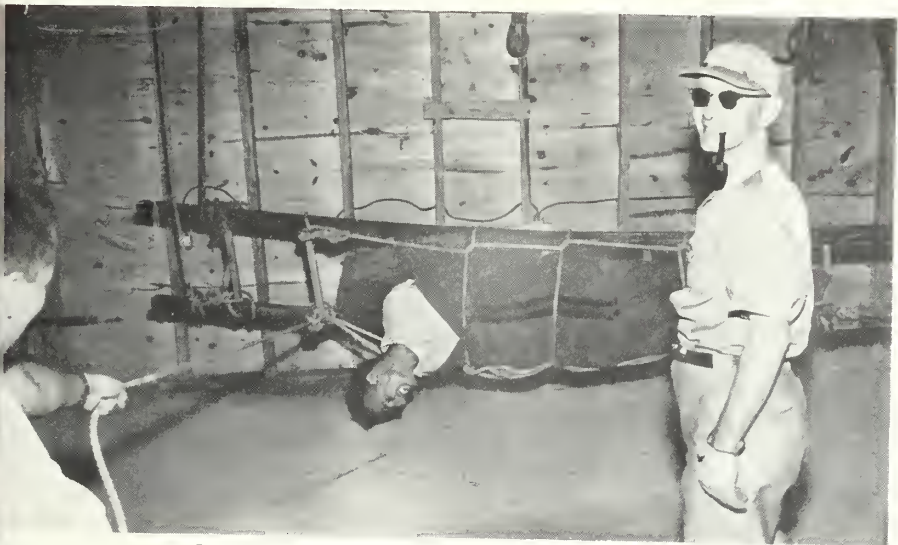
The arrival of Grantham in his white rescue truck at the district offices signals the start of over 20 hours of intensive training. Classroom work, at which the various types of knots and equipment are described and studied, opens the school.

The rangers then retire to a convenient building, from which they practice raising ladders and lowering 'victims.' The volunteer wounded have the schools' most hazardous duty, for they have to sweat out, literally, being wrapped in a wool blanket and tied to a stretcher or basket litter, even though it's summer, and then being lowered many feet to the ground.

Grantham shows several slide films and movies which demonstrate proper rescue procedure, building damage evaluation and civil defense operations. A test, featuring the rescue of simulated injured persons, whom Grantham carefully hides in the building selected for the test, winds up the school. The rangers clamber through attics and over rooftops to uncover the maimed and mutilated.

Upon graduating from the school, the rangers are available for assisting in actual disaster rescues. They can also teach the same course in their own counties. The course was arranged by Fire Control Chief J. C. Turner Jr. and State Civil Defense authorities with the co-operation of the district foresters.

..when the rescuer needs rescuing



Can't be perfect always. Let's try again.



Two hands are better than one?



Americus garbage dump blows up



Sixth District rangers' dream come true



Grantham flaps wings for takeoff



Cantrell: whatta mess



Unloading the easy way

Summer Brings Forestry Camp



Lee shows insect damage



To the brains go the gifts



Scholars get d

Another rousing success was marked up this year for the Georgia Boys Forestry Camp, held this summer at Alexander Stephens State Park near Crawfordville.

One hundred North and Middle Georgia Future Farmers of America studied forestry for a week under the pines at the scenic camp, which was again sponsored by six member pulp and paper mills of the Southern Pulpwood Assn.

The camp was conducted by the Georgia Forestry Commission, whose personnel were assisted by foresters from the sponsoring companies and by a dozen vo ag teachers, who served as cabin supervisors.

Co-operation was stressed even more by the addition to the curriculum of a game management course, which was taught by Hugh Pike of the Game and Fish Commission. Represented by foresters on the staff were the Forestry Commission, the SPCA, the Dept. of Education, the U. S. Forest Service, St. Mary's Kraft, Rome Kraft, Union Bag-Camp Paper, International Paper and Gair Woodlands. Brunswick Pulp and Paper and Owens-Illinois were other sponsors.

Courses taught included fire control, tree identification, thinning, mensuration, reforestation, harvesting, marketing, law enforcement, hardwood con-



Throw it and duck



Slugger enters



Pike preaches...

...boys practice

d insects and diseases, which Instructor E. Lee III enlivened with his magician's act. campers practiced what the instructors d by using fire tools, hardwood control nt, cruising sticks, reforestation equipment ous textbooklets.

st on all subjects climaxed the camp. Two County boys, Jimmy Justice and Billy ogged scholastic honors with scores of 98 respectively. Johnny Gresham of Wilkes was a close third, with 96. Justice's schol- etted him \$25.

London of Cornelia was named the outstand- per and won a back pump. Cash prizes, cast- s, swimming masks and flippers and flash- ere awarded for excellence in other fields.

was plenty of recreation—swimming, soft- square dance with Home Demonstration Club m the Crawfordville area, horseshoes, bad- stunt night fishing, movies and plenty of od.

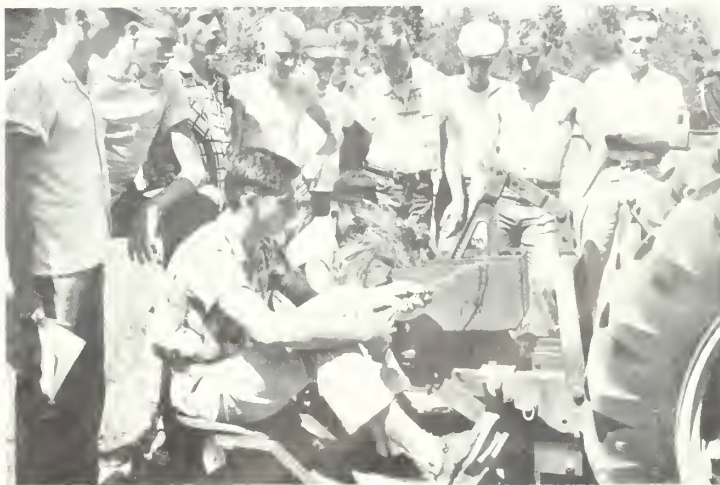
ump staff challenged the study groups' best a softball game, which the oldtimers won, trip to Hitchiti Experimental Forest, which short by a cloudburst, was another feature eek.



Sgt. Friday takes boof print



Look out, hardwoods!



Boys practice planting

North Georgians Go To Saw Mill School



Class watches mill operate

Three sawmill schools were held this summer in North Georgia to promote better manufacturing practices. The first was conducted at the Ft. Mountain Lumber Co., Chatsworth, by state and federal foresters and representatives of industry.

Approximately 15 sawmillers attended the session taught by Tom Ramke, TVA, Division of Forestry Relations, Rufus H. Page, forest products technologist for the Georgia Forestry Commission and the U. S. Forest Service and Harold Baxter, Georgia Agricultural Extension Forestry Marketing Specialist.

Page stated that the schools are being held to encourage more efficient harvesting, manufacturing, seasoning and merchandizing of timber and timber products.

Such subjects as "Trends in Lumber Prices," "Bucking Hardwood Sawtimber for Top Grade," "Wood Residue Study," and "Sawing Hardwood Logs for Grade" were discussed.

Others appearing on the program were John H. Hinton and Ben C. Cobb, TVA, Division of Forestry Relations; Joseph R. Saucier, research forester, U. S. Forest Service; W. R. Smith, chief, Division of Forest Utilization Research Southeastern Forest Experiment Station; E. A. Cleveland, vice-president, Corley Manufacturing Co.; and Lawton Holland, Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

Similar sawmill schools were held at Appalachian Oak Flooring Co., Ellijay, and at Wayne Collins' saw mill, Blairsville.



Smith grades fresh-cut lumber



Smith grades uncut lumber



Smokey tries new duties



Craven, Voss, Schultz plot bigger floats

Ubiquitous 10th District Float Returns Home



Paul Bunyan towers over parade

The much-travelled float of the Tenth District was back home in Washington last month, enjoying a well-earned rest after a tour of South and Middle Georgia parades and festivals.

The road-weary figment of Assistant Tenth District Forester Bill Schultz's imagination, already a veteran of countless Tenth District parades, carried the forestry message from Folkston to Eatonton.

The wood and cardboard float fits over a jeep, which makes it handy to operate; however, getting it from town to town was a more taxing chore. First, Eighth and Sixth District personnel loaded and unloaded it safely, though, from assorted trailers and returned it in good shape to Washington.

The aluminum foil covering took a beating from buffeting winds, so it had to be recovered several times. Everything from drum majorettes to heifers adorned it during its tour of duty away from home.

The float first appeared at the Charlton County Farm Festival in Folkston. Then it moved to Sylvania for the Screven County Livestock Festival, where Smokey and a three-day old heifer were on display.

The Pine Tree Festival at Swainsboro was next, where youngsters, Smokey and forest products decorated it. Then the Jasper County Industrial Day parade at Monticello brought it closer to home.

The float made its final road appearance at the Putnam County Dairy Festival, where Smokey displayed his versatility by milking a cow.

Southeastern States Set Tree Farm Fight

Georgia has accepted a challenge to a four-state contest for top honors in the industry-operated American Tree Farm System, Georgia Tree Farm Chairman Erle T. Newsom, Jr., of Rome announced.

The challenges were made formally at a Forest Industries Day observance in Bay Minette, Alabama. Chairman M. C. Leach of the Alabama Tree Farm Committee challenged Florida and Georgia for the acreage leadership and Mississippi for top spot in the number of certified tree farms.

In a message to Leach, Newsom said: "We accept Alabama's challenge; we also serve notice on Florida that we will be out to regain first place in acreage for Georgia."

Florida, Georgia and Alabama rank one-two-three in the number of acres, while Alabama trails Mississippi and Texas in the number of certified tree farms. Georgia has 406 tree farms, 4,535,553 acres; and Alabama 895 tree farms, 3,923,674 acres; Florida 281 tree farms, 4,535,553 acres; and Alabama 895 tree farms, 3,890,865 acres.

Heading the Georgia Tree Farm Committee, in addition to Newsom, are Chairman Ex-officio B. E. Allen of Savannah and Secretary Clarence Streetman of Atlanta.



Newsome checks challenges

Foresters, Georgia Alumni Hold Joint Meeting

Research, personnel handling and elections dominated the recent joint meeting in Macon of the University of Georgia Forestry School alumni and the Georgia Chapter of the Society of American Foresters.

J. C. Turner Jr., Georgia Forestry Commission fire chief, was elected alumni president, W. H. McComb, Commission management chief, was named vice president, and Extension Forester George Walker of Athens, secretary-treasurer.

The alumni meeting opened the two-day affair and featured a golf tournament.

A varied program kept things sizzling the next day as Earl Redman, Union Bag-Camp Paper personnel analyst, emphasized the importance of attracting well-rounded men into forestry. He noted that today's forester is not an over-all-clad character, but a professional who is constantly in the eyes of the public. He said non-foresters were valuable in certain phases of the forest industry.

Wood utilization seer Rufus Page looked into the future and saw gasoline, sugar and hog and cattle feed being manufactured from gasoline. He said that the forest products industry, especially sawmilling, had lagged long enough in research.



Retiring alum chief congratulates new

Commission Director Guyton DeLoach, U. S. Forest Service Supervisor John Cooper and Herbert Carruth, Catawba Timber Co. Woods Manager, all spoke on advancement criteria within their organizations. Research Council Director Frank Albert served as emcee.

Logging the foresters...

NURSERIES SECRETARIES SCHOOL....Secretaries from the Commission's six forest tree seedling nurseries and reforestation Dept. personnel from Macon spent three days recently at Radium Springs brushing up on office procedure and getting the latest word on reforestation administration. Reforestation Chief Sanford Darby, Assistant Commission Director L. A. Hargreaves Jr., Administration Chief George Bishop and other Indians taught the school.

SILVICIDE STUDY APPROVED....Harry Wiant, on leave from the U. S. Forest Service, will screen silvicide used in controlling undesirable hardwoods and will study the physiology of silvicide behavior through grant from the Georgia Forest Research Council. The study will be conducted at the University of Georgia by the West Virginia University graduate under the direction of the School of Forestry.

SCHOOL FORESTS DEPT....Alexander Stephens Institute vo ag students will practice forestry on 18 acres of woodlands made available to them at Crawfordville from Alexander Stephens State Park. The tract adjoins the school, the Dept. of Education announced.



Two of the Commission's leading TV personalities, Floyd "Steve Allen" Cook, Muscogee County Ranger, seated, and T. M. "Ed Sullivan" Strickland, Richmond County Ranger, planting the seedling, show Forestry Commission personnel how it's done at a recent TV production workshop at the University of Georgia.

SEABOARD FORESTRY WINNER....Roger James, Seaboard Railway Forestry Contest and a free trip for himself and his vo ag advisor, Joe Brooks, to the national convention of the Future Farmers of America in Kansas City next October. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Marjorie James of Homerville, Roger had a 30-acre tract on which he plowed firebreaks, cut pulpwood, did non-commercial thinning and hardwood conifers, planted seedlings and worked the trees for naval stores. He is a certified tree farmer.



Commission Director Guyton DeLoach welcomed at the Forestry Center the 1958 University of Georgia forestry graduates who joined the Commission in June. DeLoach and other Commission chiefs briefed the lads on Georgia forestry.

OLD FACES AT NEW PLACES....Forestry Commission personnel assumed new positions in South Georgia, Director Guyton DeLoach announced. Second District Ranger George Shingler is the new Turner County Ranger, while LeRoy Page moved from Turner to Appling as ranger. Jess Tanner, a forestry graduate who served as assistant ranger at the Coffee-Atkinson Unit, has moved to Waycross as Assist. Eighth District Forester, Management. He was joined in the same position by Bill Bacon, another University of Ga. grad, who was assistant ranger in Wayne County.

LANIER FFA LEADS STATE....The Lanier County High School FFA Chapter was the winner of the 1958 school forest program sponsored by Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. and the Georgia Dept. of Agricultural Education. The chapter was awarded \$175 for its excellent classroom and school forest program. Lanier Advisor W. H. Keene received \$100. Charlton County High was tops in Vo-ag District I, while Claxton High headed District II.



Take it, boy, says Jim Wynens, left, to new Morgan Nursery Supt. J. D. Johnson as Reforestation Chief Sanford Darby gives his blessing. Acting Supt. Wynens presents Johnson with the office key, and a headache powder, to ease his burden.

July, 1958



..The Village 'Smith Stood

BUT not any more. He and the Joneses, Brownes and Davises are too busy to stand still very long. They've jumped on the forestry bandwagon and are developing their woodlands by using the latest forest management practices. They're eliminating undesirable trees which crowd out marketable timber, they're plowing fire breaks, they're replanting seedlings so they'll have future crops and they're talking forestry to their friends, so they, too, will protect and promote Georgia's number one crop.

Dr. Hugh B. Masters
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Georgia

FORESTRY

GEORGIA COLLEGE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION
ATHENS, GEORGIA



August, 1958

Pines Are Profitable

(From the *Atkinson County Citizen*)

Fears many timber owners have of their forests being attacked by insects if trees are cut during the summer are unsupported by facts, an Agricultural Extension Service forester said this week.

George D. Walker, University of Georgia College of Agriculture, pointed out, however, that there have been some insect attacks following summer cutting operations because of careless woods practices or cutting during a period of drought.

The forester listed three conditions which, if met, should eliminate any fear of summer cutting. They are:

1. There should be a normal amount of rainfall and the trees should not be suffering from a drought or any other weakened conditions such as fire.
2. Care must be taken in the woods. No lodged trees should be left. Tops should not be left against standing trees. Severely injured trees, and trees with broken tops, should be removed.
3. If a sawtimber cut is made, it is best to follow up immediately with a pulpwood operation on the tops and larger branches. By removing these larger stems, the insects have little or no chance to build up.

Walker stated that, with the present marketing systems for forest products, sales must continue the year 'round. "If anything affects the orderly marketing of forest products," he said, "the results eventually will be felt by the original producer."

Slash Pines Educate

(From the *Adel News*)

A few weeks ago an article came out in a daily newspaper stating that one hundred acres of slash pines would mean four years of college to a youngster near Eastman.

There are plans in cooperation with forest experts to whip the timberland into top productivity. Scrub hardwood is being eliminated and more pines will be planted in their place this fall.

These pines are receiving all necessary treatment for growth at a very reasonable amount per acre; which can be secured from a forestry unit or the Georgia Forestry Commission.

We have money "growing on trees" here in Georgia if we will only take advantage of the opportunity. The trees must be nourished and treated. They must be cared for when young and spaced so the trees can grow into the size needed.

Let's grow more slash pines and take care of them. Money still talks, even on trees.

GEORGIA FORESTRY

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No. 8

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Box 1183
Macon, Georgia
Gayton DeLoach, Director

Members, Board of Commissioners:

C. M. Jordan, Jr., Chairman	Alamo
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EDITOR	Frank Craven
STAFF ARTIST	Dan Voss
ASSOCIATE EDITORS	Bill Kellam, John Currie, Rip Fontaine

* * * *

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DISTRICT III—P. O. Box 169, Americus	DISTRICT VIII—P. O. Box 1160, Waycross
DISTRICT IV—P. O. Box 333, Newnan	DISTRICT IX—P. O. Box 416, Gainesville
DISTRICT V—P. O. Box 328, McRae	DISTRICT X—Route 3, Washington

Summer Tree Cutting

(From the *Ocilla Star*)

The Star has been urging its readers for a number of years to let nature have a chance to enrich them by planting pine trees, and has succeeded in interesting many.

However, the old custom of burning off woods continues by some land owners, and only a few are taking proper care of their young pines. There are vast areas in South Georgia not suitable for cropland, but are ideal for growing pines. Yet much of this area is kept devoid of the wealth-making pines with the habit of burning the woods every spring so that scrub cows may have some early wire grass to eat.

We believe landowners can derive more benefit from their uncultivable lands by a sound reforestation program, with less emphasis on providing a little wire grass for livestock.

On the Cover

This object is not a pancake from outer space. It is the inside of a loblolly pine shoot as seen by the eye of a microscope. The cross-section is being used in the study on the tree improvement program in Georgia. This particular sprout was photographed by one of Georgia's research foresters, who are constantly seeking ways to produce seedlings that will grow into superior stands.

SEEDLING OUTPUT RECORD SEEN; NURSERIES EXPECT 350 MILLION



national record number of forest tree seedlings will probably be produced by the Forestry Commission this year, Director Guyton DeLoach announced.

A recent inventory of nursery stock revealed that there are almost 350 million seedlings in the hundreds of acres of plant beds of the Commission's six nurseries.

Barring weather disasters or unusual attacks by insects and disease, we should produce a record number of seedlings," DeLoach said. "Our nursery personnel are taking all precautions against insects and disease. If the weather holds, we will lift over 300 million seedlings this fall."

No state has ever grown this many seedlings in one

season, DeLoach said. Georgia's best previous production was 147 million trees in 1957.

Various factors will probably cut down the number of seedlings to be shipped to purchasers from the 350 million trees now in the ground. Elimination of low quality trees, loss to weather and other such normal attritional factors should cut the number which the purchasers will receive to closer to 300 million.

Southern Regional Forester J. K. Vessey, of the U. S. Forest Service, stated, "that Georgia's plans to lift a record breaking 300 million tree seedlings this year will be a tremendous shot in the arm to Southern Forestry." Vessey added that this provides a pattern for expanded future goals.

"The Georgia Forestry Commission deserves praise for its accomplishments in providing stock to plant thousands of acres of land best suited for forestry throughout the state," Vessey concluded.

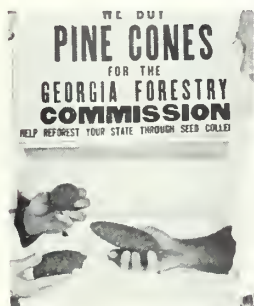
DeLoach attributed the record figures to the initial planting of the new 100-acre Morgan Memorial Nursery near Macon, to revised nursery management plans, to good seed and favorable weather.

"I think Sanford Darby and his reforestation personnel have done a great job," DeLoach said. "They are due a hearty thank you for this history-making achievement."

A final inventory of the seedling crop will be taken in October just before the lifting and shipping begin. The present inventories are:

Herty - Albany	43 million
Morgan - Macon	120 million
Davisboro - Davisboro	53 million
Horseshoe Bend - Glenwood	36 million
Hightower - Dawsonville	33 million
Page - Reidsville	67 million

Seed For Next Year....



Approximately 100,000 bushels of pine cones will be collected this fall by the Georgia Forestry Commission to provide seed for its nurseries, Commission Reforestation Chief Sanford Darby announced.

Fifteen thousand bushels of loblolly, 82,000 bushels of slash, 2,000 bushels of longleaf and 1,000 bushels of white pine cones will be gathered by Georgians during the early fall season.

The Commission will contract with several dealers throughout the state to furnish some 10 to 20,000 bushels of cones each. The dealers, who will bid for the contracts, must be residents of Georgia, be able to finance the purchase of the cones from the collectors, have suitable places

to store the cones until they're turned over to the Commission, must operate in designated areas, deliver the cones to specified collection points and must post bond guaranteeing delivery of the cones. Payment will be made on a lump sum basis upon completion of the contracts.

Pickup points for slash pine will be Swainsboro, Vidalia, Eastman and Douglas. Loblolly concentration points will be located at Newnan, Milledgeville, Washington and Buena Vista.

After the cones are collected, they will be processed at the Forestry Commission's seed extraction plant at the rate of 3,000 bushels every three days. Other curing sheds at Macon ready 6,000 cones every two weeks for seed extraction. Thousands of bushels more will be dried in warehouses throughout the state.

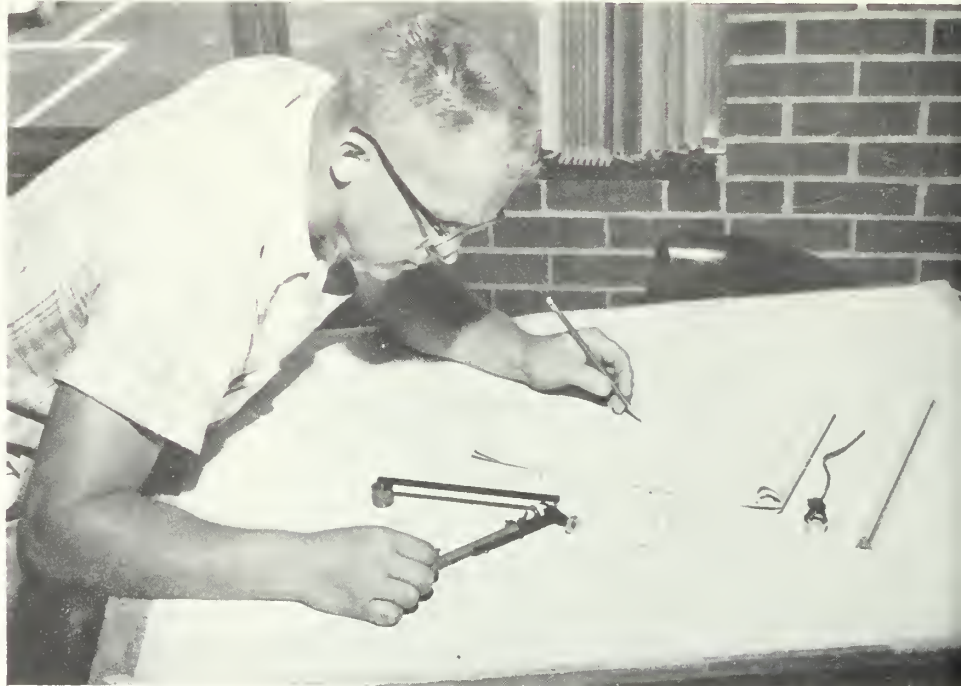
New Nursery Is Set In Tattnall

Federal Soil Bank funds will make possible the construction of the Georgia Forestry Commission's seventh forest tree seedling nursery, Director Guyton DeLoach announced.

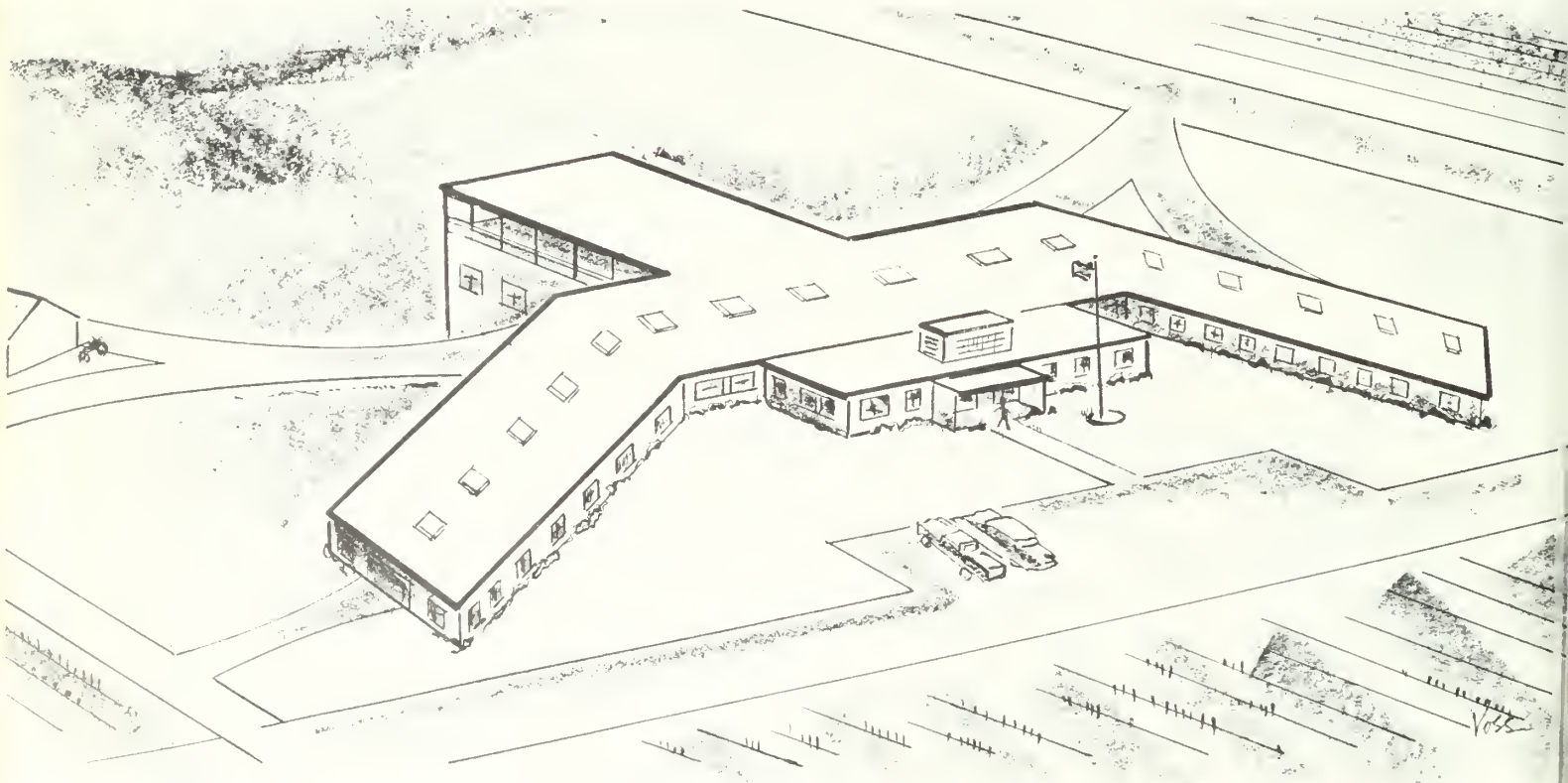
The 140-acre facility, which will have about 110 acres of seed beds, will be constructed in Tattnall County along Highway 178 about one mile south of Reidsville State Prison. The land is being donated to the Commission by the prison.

The Commission will continue with only six nurseries in operation, DeLoach said, as the new facility will replace the present Horseshoe Bend Nursery near Glenwood. No state funds will be used in the construction. This economy is being made possible by the transfer of equipment from Horseshoe Nursery to the new one.

DeLoach said all permanent personnel will transfer to the new location. Donald Jones will continue as nursery Superintendent. All vehicles, irrigation



Atchison bears down on seed bed layout



new-style office, packing sheds highlight nursery

equipment and other material will be shifted from Horseshoe to the new location. The Reforestation Dept. of the Commission, headed by Sanford Darby, is designing the buildings, seed-bed layout and portable irrigation system.

A feature of the nursery will be the placing of the office and the seedling packing and storage sheds under one roof. The structure will simplify and accelerate the

packing and shipment of seedlings, Darby said.

The nursery will be planted for the first time next spring. It is being surveyed now by Commission personnel. Construction will start as soon as the contracts can be let. The site was chosen because of the availability of labor and the high productivity of the soil.



Frances is not safe from Third District pests even

Little Ocmulgee Has Big Doings

The Fifth District is in the middle of Georgia and right in the middle of the Fifth is the Voice of Ocmulgee Herself, Miss Frances Stanley, the hard (but not over, she admits) worked district secretary.

Frances is the wee, small voice whom almost everyone in the Commission has talked to at one time or another as she keeps the messages flowing through the radio relay at the Ocmulgee office. The Fifth's headquarters are located about four miles north of McRae, across Highways 31-441-319 (it's really only of normal width) from Little Ocmulgee State Park.

The Fifth is consistently one of the outstanding forestry districts, as the plaques hanging on numerous county unit walls throughout its borders will attest.

Jim Reid is the present wheelhorse. He has pushed established forestry practices and is always ready to try a new technique which will boost Georgia's number one industry. He and Assist. District Foresters Wesley Jones and Al Jacobs are proud of the cull hardwood kill the Commission's helicopter achieved on a tract near the office. Hundreds of young pine were released for rapid growth.

Radio Technician Tracy Stuckey keeps the signals transmitting. Investigator Charlie Tillman keeps firebugs in line throughout the district, while Assist. District Forester Jim Hill and District Ranger Carl Adams teach county personnel how to fight fire.

Hill isn't above bringing in brother foresters Carl Dennis and Glenn Creech from the Americus D. O. to worry Frances right in the middle of a busy period.



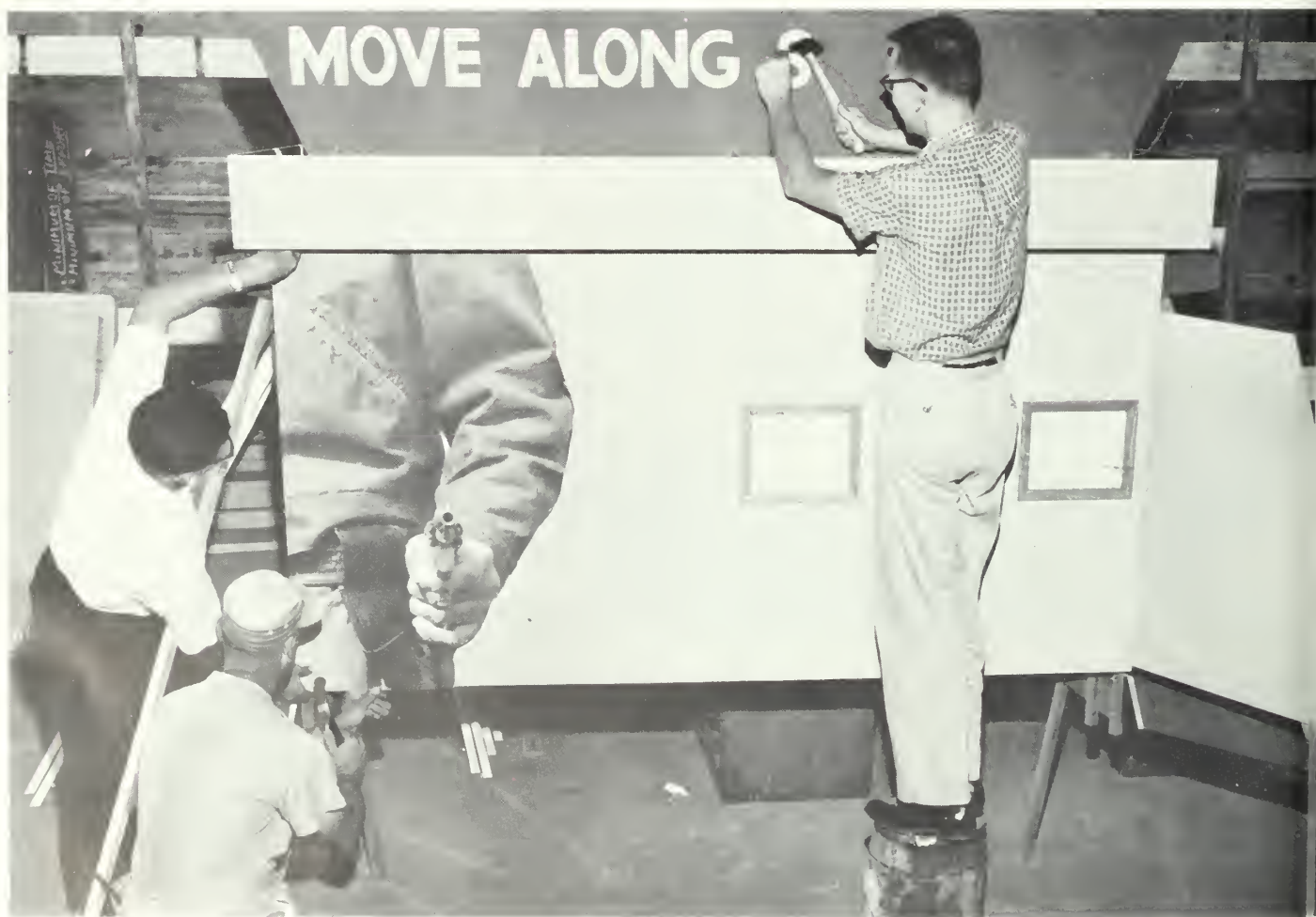
Stuckey climbs to reach peach limb



Reid, aides inspect spray kill



Have New Exhibits, Will Travel Is Commission 1958 Fair Story



Voss mounts letter, Varnadore, Fontaine mount gun

Fair time will mean fun time for thousands of Georgians this fall, but it's meant precision work for the Information and Education Dept. of the Forestry Commission.

I & E personnel, both skilled and unskilled in the art of paint slinging and exhibit design and construc-

tion, irreplaceably assisted by Commission Counsel H. P. Varnadore, have produced more than 20 exhibits to bring the forestry message to fair-going Georgians.

Artist Dan Voss has designed both small and large exhibits to stress fire control and undesirable hunting. Succumbing to gunslinger-itis, through-



s paints small exhibit, folded one at left



exposure to Western TV programs, Voss used the six-gun theme throughout his exhibits this year.

Both cull trees and woods burners are shown being prodded out of the Georgia forestry picture by the foresters' oversize six guns. The exhibits will be lighted by fluorescent bulbs, which will also illuminate transparent photographs mounted on the body of the exhibits.

Last year's exhibits took a terrific beating from being hauled about the state from fair to fair, so this year Voss designed sturdy plywood packing cases for the exhibits. Both the large and small exhibits can be broken down into small sections and packed in the carrying cases. This added protection should extend their life expectancy considerably, Voss hopes.

Exhibits from other years were incorporated into the new ones. They were consumed by Varnadore's hungry saw to provide parts for the new models.

The exhibits will have two color schemes this year. There will be a green theme and a brown and yellow combination. The colors will be used with both themes on both size exhibits.

The exhibits are light and simple enough that they can be assembled by two men from the directions which accompany them. They have free space on them to allow rangers to touch them up, if they wish, with pine boughs, posters, fire prevention bears and other educational material.

Plywood was the primary material. The supporting stands are made of aluminum. The exhibits are about seven feet high, but they vary in width.

Varnadore cut and assembled the exhibits in his workshop at the forestry center, while other I & E personnel assisted Voss with the painting, lettering and final touches.



Fontaine, Kellam pack exhibit

Varnadore turns out another exhibit

Gala Washington Production Ends Rescue Training

Civil Defense rescue training for Georgia Forestry Commission personnel ended at Washington recently with a typical Tenth District dramatic flair.

Ropeology Professor Jack Grantham of Atlanta scattered 10 teenage disaster 'victims,' made up with grease paint to look like the real thing, throughout, under and on top of the three-story Washington-Wilkes Grammar School. The night-time test concluded the two-day rescue school.

Grantham then turned loose rangers and district office personnel from the Tenth, as well as visitors from the Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Districts and the Augusta Fire Dept. They turned up the 'injured' lying in the basement coal bin, stuck halfway in the furnace, on the stairs, under junk inside and outside the school and on the building's roof.

The 'victims' were lowered from the roof on slings,



sedan chair: civil defense style



foresters fix victim in school coal bin

out of windows on chairs and were lashed in baskets and carried out on stretchers. Splints and bandages were applied to keep the lads 'alive' until they could be rushed to the nearest hospital.

The 'victims' were members of Washington Scout Troop 10, of which Assist. 10th District Ranger Bill Schultz is scoutmaster. Two boys from St. Joseph's Home in Washington also joined in the fun.

The school concluded the state-wide training for Commission personnel which started early in June. All 10 districts have now had the schools. Grantham, who is Georgia Civil Defense communications co-ordinator, taught all the schools, assisted by Commission Fire Chief James Turner or Assistant Chiefs Turner Barber or Curtis Barnes.

Commission personnel are now qualified to teach similar schools in their own counties and to assist in rescue work.





DeLoach, commission pilots check Georgia air maps

13 Planes To Join Fire Fight

Improved forest fire detection methods based on the increased use of light spotter planes will be used during the coming fire season by the Georgia Forestry Commission, Director Guyton DeLoach announced.

Commission pilots and planes will almost completely take over the vital job of detecting wild fires and then directing ground crews and equipment against the flames.

DeLoach said this improved system will be installed with no increase in cost over present detection methods, which depend primarily on observation from fire towers and contract air patrol.

Thirteen light monoplanes, based at six Commission district offices, will enter the fire fight this fall. Full-time and part-time pilots will operate two planes each in Gainesville, Waycross and Camilla, one each from Washington and Americus and four from Statesboro.

The planes, equipped with two-way radios and loudspeakers for direct ground-to-air communication, will range over counties in each district, investigating "smokes" to see if they are wildfires or prescribed fires.

Thorough training of the pilots by Commission Fire Control personnel will enable them to analyze the possible maximum size of the fires, the progress of the fires, and the men and equipment needed.

The pilots will be able to direct the fire fighters to the hottest part of the fire by the quickest routes. They will be able to warn and direct to safety any fighters who are in danger of being trapped by the flames.

By hiring permanent pilots, we will be able to maintain a steady year-round reservoir of trained fire patrol pilots. Previously, we have used contract pilots only during the November through April fire season.

One big drawback to the contract system was the high turnover rate of the pilots. It took at least two weeks to train them for air patrol. Yet, too often they

had trained them," DeLoach continued.

"Our pilots will be available during the summer months, will be qualified to do light maintenance work on their planes and will perform other Commission duties when they're not needed in the air. Our personnel department is hiring them with this in mind."

DeLoach said the Commission will not abandon its fire towers, although quite a few less full-time towermen will be used as temporary towermen on less dangerous days when air patrol isn't necessary.

Part-time pilots will supplement the full-time crew. The part-time men live in the towns where the planes are based and have already indicated that they will be available. A full-time mechanic will be stationed at the Commission headquarters in Macon to handle all heavy maintenance work on the Commission planes.

DeLoach pointed out that the Florida, Louisiana and Texas forestry departments already own and operate their own fire patrol air fleets. They have found this method of fire detection both satisfactory and economical, he said.

"We actually need from 25 to 30 planes to patrol the entire state," DeLoach said. "We hope to obtain them as funds become available." He added that the possibility of obtaining federal military surplus planes is being thoroughly investigated.



Gore Holds Road Safety Schools



Gore draws bead on road enemy

Georgia's vocational agricultural teachers recently received training in the fundamentals of forestry at Carrollton, Louisville, Athens and Vienna.

The program sponsored by the Trust Company of Georgia included such courses as disease and insects, fire control, mensuration, reforestation, hardwood control and thinning. A similar program was held for 17 negro vo-ag teachers at Camp John Hope near Fort Valley.

The courses were started approximately three years ago by John Sibley, president of the Trust Company of Georgia, to give the teachers more practical experience in promoting better forestry practices.

The courses were taught by Reid Parker, University of Georgia; Ed Kries, State Department of Education; and T. B. Hankinson, Jim Turner, Chuck Place, Floyd Hubbard and Bob McMurray of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Other instructors include Harry Wyant, graduate student at the University School of Forestry, and Robert Lee, Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. J. J. Bryant, University of Georgia, was co-ordinator for the schools.

All Georgia Forestry Commission drivers have completed a four-hour course on safe driving taught by Chief Investigator Bob Gore of the Forestry Commission.

Gore stated that the course was designed to impress the responsibilities of driving on the driver. The ultimate goal of the course is to save lives and property loss, he added.

Commission drivers learned that for an accident to be an accident, it had to happen without foresight or expectation and must be sudden or by chance. Gore stated that bad brakes or slick tires were no excuse.

The chief investigator pointed out that most accidents were caused by failure to grant right of way, driving too fast for conditions, failure to have vehicle under control, reckless driving, improper passing and backing, inattention to driving and deficient signal lights.

The driver who has accidents either has the wrong attitude toward driving, lacks knowledge of the rules of the road or is driving a vehicle with physical deficiencies.

Have complete control of your vehicle at all times, check your tires and brakes and you *won't* be next, Gore concluded.

Vo Ag Teachers Get Forestry Instruction



tree girdling at Carrollton

Management, Fire Compact Schools Held

School bells rang early for Georgia Forestry Commission personnel last month. The first Southeastern Forest Fire Compact Commission Training Session was held at Clemson, S. C., and the Third Annual Administrative Management Conference was held at the Center for Continuing Education in Athens.

Members of the ten-state compact received training on the Compact Fire Organization Manual, which tied in with the theme "Training in Forest Fire Organization." The ten states include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

Curtis Barnes, Assistant Fire Control Chief of the Georgia Forestry Commission, presented lectures on the division and division boss and the record section. Sam Beichler, U. S. Forest

Service Region 8 Office, Atlanta, was the Compact co-ordinator.

All department heads and district foresters of the Georgia Forestry Commission were oriented on "How to Develop Your Thinking Ability" at the Management Conference. Commission Director Guyton DeLoach headed the group.

The program included such subjects as Problems in Oral Communications and Report Writing and Written Communications, Case Studies in Human Relations, Executive Reading and Personal Finance.

Frank L. Middleton of the University of Georgia was conference co-ordinator.

The conference was sponsored by the Georgia Forestry Commission and the University School of Forestry, Institute of Law and Government and the Center for Continuing Education.

Logging the foresters...



Smokey showed up at Douglasville on July 4 to bring the fire prevention message to Douglas Countyites. Ranger Loyd Mann and company constructed a colorful float to present their theme.



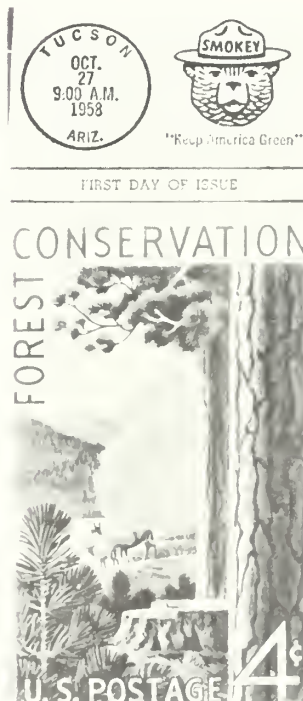
Columbia County Ranger Lonnie Morris top, and 10th District Investigator Tom Shelton taught all phases of forestry to 82 young lovelies at Girl Scout Camp Tanglewood near the Columbia unit. Girls from the Augusta area attended the outing.

MORE \$\$\$ FOR TREE PLANTERS....Georgians will receive a 50 per cent bigger subsidy in 1959 from the Federal government for planting trees under the conservation reserve program. Contracts will average about \$12 per acre per year starting in '59, the Dept. of Agriculture announced. Georgians have taken 430,000 acres of cultivated land out of production and planted most of them in pines since 1956.

LANDOWNERS GET FREE HELP....The past five years have seen a boom in the number of Southeastern landowners receiving free forestry services from pulp and paper industry foresters. The SPCA announced that 50,696 landowners in 11 states received management assistance. This compares with 465 in 1948, the first year that assistance figures were kept. Industry now employs 1,025 foresters, compared to 265 a decade ago. Industry was responsible for planting more than one and a quarter billion seedlings in 1957.

FIRST AID PAYS OFF....The benefits of last year's Georgia Forestry Commission first aid courses made themselves felt near Norman, Idaho, in July when University of Georgia forestry student George Thurmond of Athens and a student from Texas saved a pair of motorists. Thurmond, the brother-in-law of Assist. 10th District Forester Bill Schultz, studied first aid in Schultz' class last year. While working this summer with the U. S. Forest Service, Thurmond and a buddy came upon a wrecked auto. An elderly lady was treated for severe bleeding and a broken pelvis and leg. Her husband was treated for shock and bruises.

MILLION SEEDLINGS TO BE PLANTED...McDuffie-Warren Ranger William Muns says that he expects the McDuffie landowners to plant more than one million pine seedlings this year. The seedlings will be planted on some 1250 acres, Ranger Muns said. The largest single order was for 90,000 pine seedlings.



NEW STAMP...Forest conservation will be honored October 27 with the issuing at Tucson, Ariz., of a new U. S. postage stamp at the annual meeting of the American Forestry Assn. The stamp will commemorate the 100th birthday of Theodore Roosevelt, a conservation pioneer, and will honor the private and public agencies who have brought about this nation's forest conservation progress. The stamp will be yellow, brown and green. It will feature new growth of trees, harvesting of mature timber under scientific management, home and shelter for wildlife and birds and protected watersheds.

AUGUST, 1958



Everybody's Going Ape!

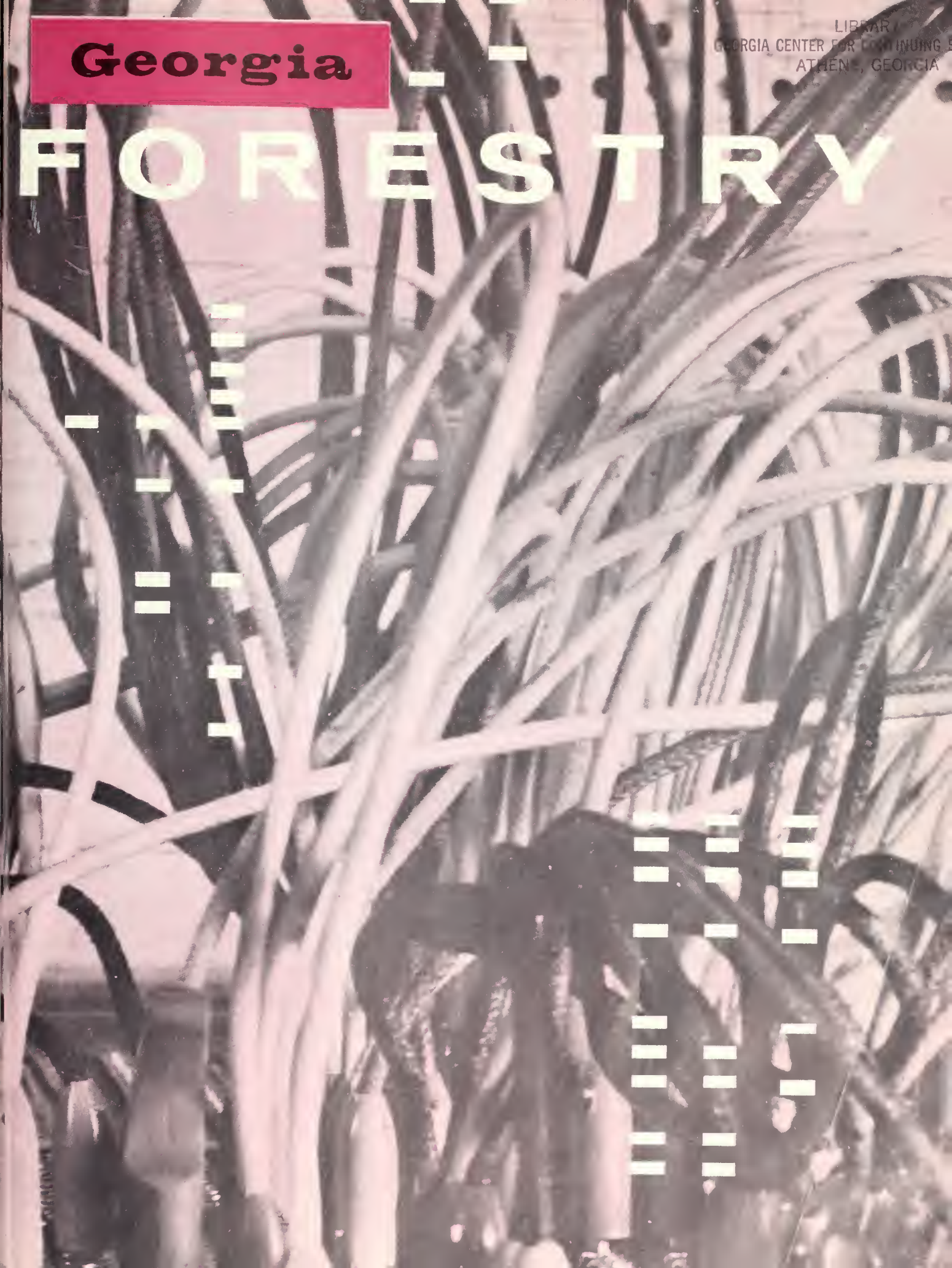
Wood utilization via the club-to-cranium route was the answer when early man found himself sharing a tree with a hairy cousin. Though clubs are no longer in vogue, wood utilization can ease the situation if you find financial distress staring you in the face. Proper thinning and removal of inferior trees will increase your forest's productivity and keep you off the financial limb.

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RESOURCE MATERIALS SPECIALIST
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ATHENS, GEORGIA

FORESTRY



Cruising the News

Doing Better For Forests

(From the *Thomasville Times Enterprise*)

The most wasteful habit that we know of in this country is the failure to protect our forests. Most of us know that there are nearly two hundred thousand forest fires in America each year. There is no estimate of the real losses that have occurred from this one cause alone, nor the reasons why fires increase in number and loss each year.

Forest fires can be very destructive and the fumes often cannot be confined to woods. The loss of the timber itself is material and the collateral damage that is done to waterways and those protective phases of our country are not being properly evaluated or steps taken to wipe out the possibility of the many varieties of forest fires that are reported and many of them result from sheer and unwarranted carelessness.

This section has been blessed with such forests as have stimulated its development and many forest owners have taken steps to afford the proper protection against fires and to create conditions in other respects that promote the general values of all lands and especially those that are adaptable for the quick growth and natural propagation of timber and lumber. There are many land owners who can visualize what the planting and cultivation of pine trees means and they have given thought to the best program for the entire section.

Young trees have been planted and cared for and when they are of the proper age, have replaced those trees that are felled and used. The amazingly primitive way the forests were treated some years ago is still a national disgrace but that era has passed and we are doing better for ourselves and our forests and lands in every way. The young men who have led in this program deserve our serious thanks and it will be of benefit to us all.

Forests Are Key To Prosperity

(From the *Daily Tifton Gazette*)

As each year passes, trees are becoming more of the keys that open the door of prosperity in Tift County and in Georgia.

The products of our woodland acres are enriching more people and, in addition, the new forests are storing up assets for years to come which will benefit future generations.

Other sections of America look to oils and minerals for natural wealth, but these resources can become exhausted in a comparatively short span of time. They are non-renewable.

Georgia's trees, however, are renewable annually like

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an insurance policy. The wealth potential of our forest lands is almost limitless.

There are many acres right here in Tift County that can be put to growing trees and will yield a perpetual harvest, if proper forest management is used. More fire lanes cut, more thinning, more selective cutting, and more trees planted each year would not only improve the stand of timber, but would also provide more timber for construction, and furnish more raw materials for industry.

Everyone can have a share in protecting and nurturing our valuable forest lands.

One way any citizen can help is to guard against the greatest enemy of trees: fire.

A cigarette thrown carelessly from an auto can start a million-dollar forest fire.

When you're in the woods, or near wooded areas, remember to heed the ABC's of fire prevention: "Always Be Careful."

You can help fight woods fires by reporting those you see. The telephone numbers in Tifton are 1602, day, and 811-W1, night.

On the Cover

The confused mass of wires isn't really confused at all. It's a closeup of the complicated wiring of a control board of the Forestry Commission's new IBM accounting system. In the background is an order blank which is familiar to forestry-minded Georgians—a tree seedling purchase form. Thousands of these forms have been processed by the IBM system this year as Georgians purchased a record-breaking number of seedlings.



DeLoach, Henson congratulate Smith

Henson, Smith Get New Posts

Floyd Al Smith, seven-year veteran of Forestry Commission service is the new Fourth District Forester at Newnan, Director Guyton DeLoach announced. He replaces James Henson, who is the new Eighth District Forester at Waycross.

The new appointment and shift were brought about by the resignation effective September 1, of Eighth District Forester George Lavinder, who left Waycross to grow rubber trees in Sumatra for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Lavinder had announced his resignation some months ago, but the outbreak of civil war in Indonesia delayed his departure last spring. The return of peace this summer paved the way for the State Department to okay Lavinder's departure.

Smith joined the Forestry Commission in September, 1951, after graduating from the University of Georgia Forestry School. He served as Cook County forest ranger for a year and then was assistant district forester in management and fire control at the Camilla and Statesboro district offices. Smith has been at Statesboro since 1956. He is a Navy veteran, is married and has a son.

Henson joined the Commission in 1950 after graduating from the University of Georgia. He served as Emanuel County ranger for a year and then as assistant district forester in

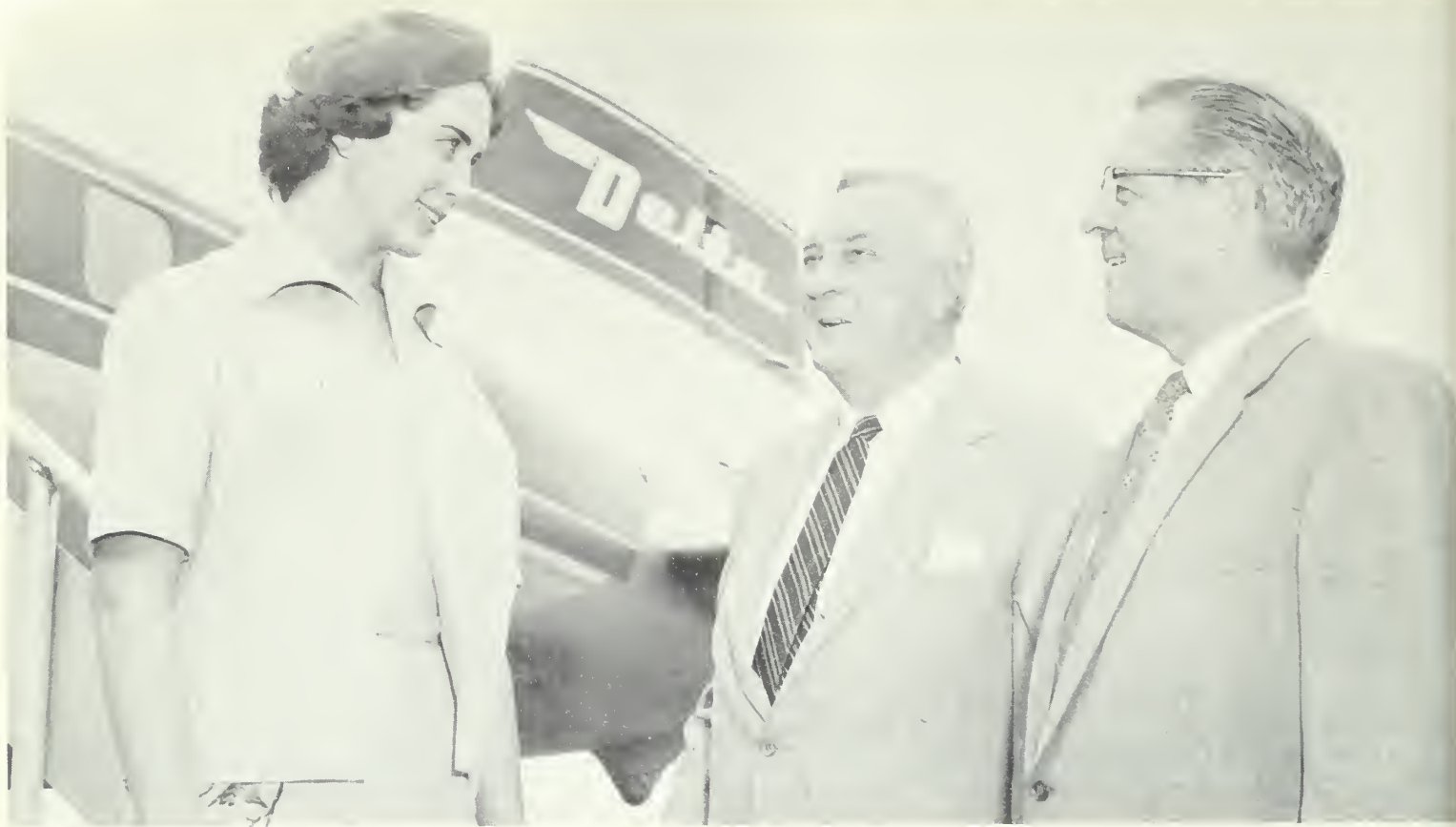
fire control and management at Statesboro. He was named Fourth District Forester in 1955. He is married, has one child and is a Navy veteran.

In other personnel changes, the Forestry Commission added six 1958 graduates of the University of Georgia School of Forestry to its training program. The young foresters, all Georgians, will serve a year in the field as County Ranger II's under experienced rangers. They will then be eligible for promotion to assistant district forester in the various phases of forestry.

Louis Deaton of Stone Mountain, a veteran of two years in the U. S. Army, will become the Upson County Ranger in Thomaston. He is the only member of the group to take over a forestry unit.

Jerry Lanier of Metter will go to the Emanuel County Unit in Swainsboro as assistant ranger. Jerry D. Marsh of Statesboro will serve as assistant Liberty County Ranger at Midway.

Dan Sims of Atlanta and Edward Moore of Lakeland will work on the Waycross State Forest in Ware County. Henry Williams of Milan will serve as assistant ranger of the Crisp-Dooly County Unit at Cordele. The new rangers are all members of the Society of American Foresters.



GFA officials White, Patton send Wylene winging

Miss Green Charms Congress, Nawth



Rep. Flynt greets Queen

A whirlwind five-day tour of the East which included everything from Gotham sidewalk cafes to the nation's Capitol and everyone from Kathryn Grayson to Sen. Herman Talmadge was the prize for Wylene Cowart of Carroll County, the 1958 Miss Georgia Green beauty queen.

The willowy brunette whose interesting statistics are 5' 7", 123 pounds and 36-22-36 won the Georgia Forestry Assn. beauty title in May in Atlanta. She took her trip via Delta Airlines this summer, chaperoned by Mrs. William Birdsong of Carrollton. Mrs. Birdsong, incidentally, groomed and coached Wylene all the way from the Carroll County beauty contest to the state finals.

The pair stayed at the St. Moritz Hotel in New York and appeared on several television shows. They visited all the favorite tourist spots, including a chat at Radio City Music Hall with singer Grayson, who presented Wylene with a large autographed picture.

In Washington, the honors were even greater. Wylene was introduced to Congress by Rep. Jack Flynt of Griffin and Sen. Talmadge, where the solons formed a receiving line to meet the forestry queen personally.

Wylene, a senior at Roopville High School, is interested most in home economics. She likes to cook and clean house, which should come in handy in the future, as she's been "going steady" with a West Georgia College student for three years.

Wylene's wardrobe for the trip was donated by Carroll County citizens. She has made several appearances as Miss Georgia Green and will probably make more before her reign ends next spring.

Georgia Forestry Assn. Executive Secretary Harvey Brown said the beauty contest will be staged again next year at the annual meeting and that a similar New York-Washington trip will again be awarded the winner.

"We're looking for even more contestants than we had this year," Brown said.

DeLoach Speaks at Extension Program

Forestry Commission Director Guyton DeLoach will be a featured speaker October 16 at the Rock Eagle 4-H Club Center kickoff of the Georgia Extension Service's six-point forestry educational program.

Senator Herman Talmadge, a long-time forestry booster and woodland owner, will be principal speaker at the state-wide meeting which will emphasize the need of Georgians to develop full production from their woodlands.

DeLoach, Federal, industrial and private forestry leaders will each present one of the six steps of the Extension Service says that Georgians must take to raise forest production from its present 50 per cent of its potential.

"Georgia landowners must carry out a full management plan to achieve this maximum," Extension Service Director W. A. Sutton of Athens said. "A partial program, such as fire protection and reforestation, is not enough. All six steps must be followed."

Well over 1,000 persons are expected to attend the meeting near Eatonton. Large and small landowners, representatives

of forest industry, agricultural workers, bankers and others have been invited to the program. County agents and local groups will follow up the program in their counties.

DeLoach will discuss "Prevention and Control of Wild fires." James K. Vessey of Atlanta, regional forester of the U. S. Forest Service, will speak on "Reforestation of Idle Land."

Other speakers and their points include E. T. Newsom, J. of Rome, Rome Kraft Co., "Timber Stand Improvement;" Ed Knapp of Macon, consulting forester representing Fore Farmers Assn., "Diversified Utilization;" W. M. Oettmeier of Fargo, president of the Georgia Forestry Assn., "Good Harvesting Practices;" Jim L. Gillis, Jr., Soperton, chairman State Soil Conservation Committee, "Wise Selling Practices;" and Charles R. O'Kelley, state agricultural leader Extension Service, "The Six-Step Program in Action."

The program begins at 10:30 a. m. and a barbecue lunch will be served.

New Cone Plan Yields Big Crop

Four contractors chosen on a bid basis by the Reforestation Section of the Georgia Forestry Commission collected some 83,500 bushels of pine cones this fall to provide seed for Commission tree nurseries.

The contractors are Grady Johnson, Swainsboro, J. W. Cullens, Vidalia, Ernest Hinson, Baldwin, and Quincy Merritt, Douglas. The contractors were responsible for obtaining 71,500 bushels of slash and 12,000 bushels of loblolly and longleaf pine cones.

The cone collection area has been divided into five zones. Zone one includes Emanuel, Jenkins, Candler and Bulloch Counties. Zone two is Toombs, Montgomery, Treutlen and Wheeler Counties. Zone three includes Dodge and Laurens Counties. Zone four consists of Coffee, Wilcox, Ben Hill, Irwin, Telfair and Jeff Davis Counties, while zone five includes Putnam, Hancock, Jones, Baldwin, Washington, Bibb, Twiggs and Wilkinson Counties.

The 1958 collection system was somewhat different from the 1957 setup. The contractors handled all collection details for the Commission, thus eliminating a considerable consumption of aspirin in the Reforestation Dept. and among Commission field personnel, who ramrodded last year's 100,000-bushel cone roundup.

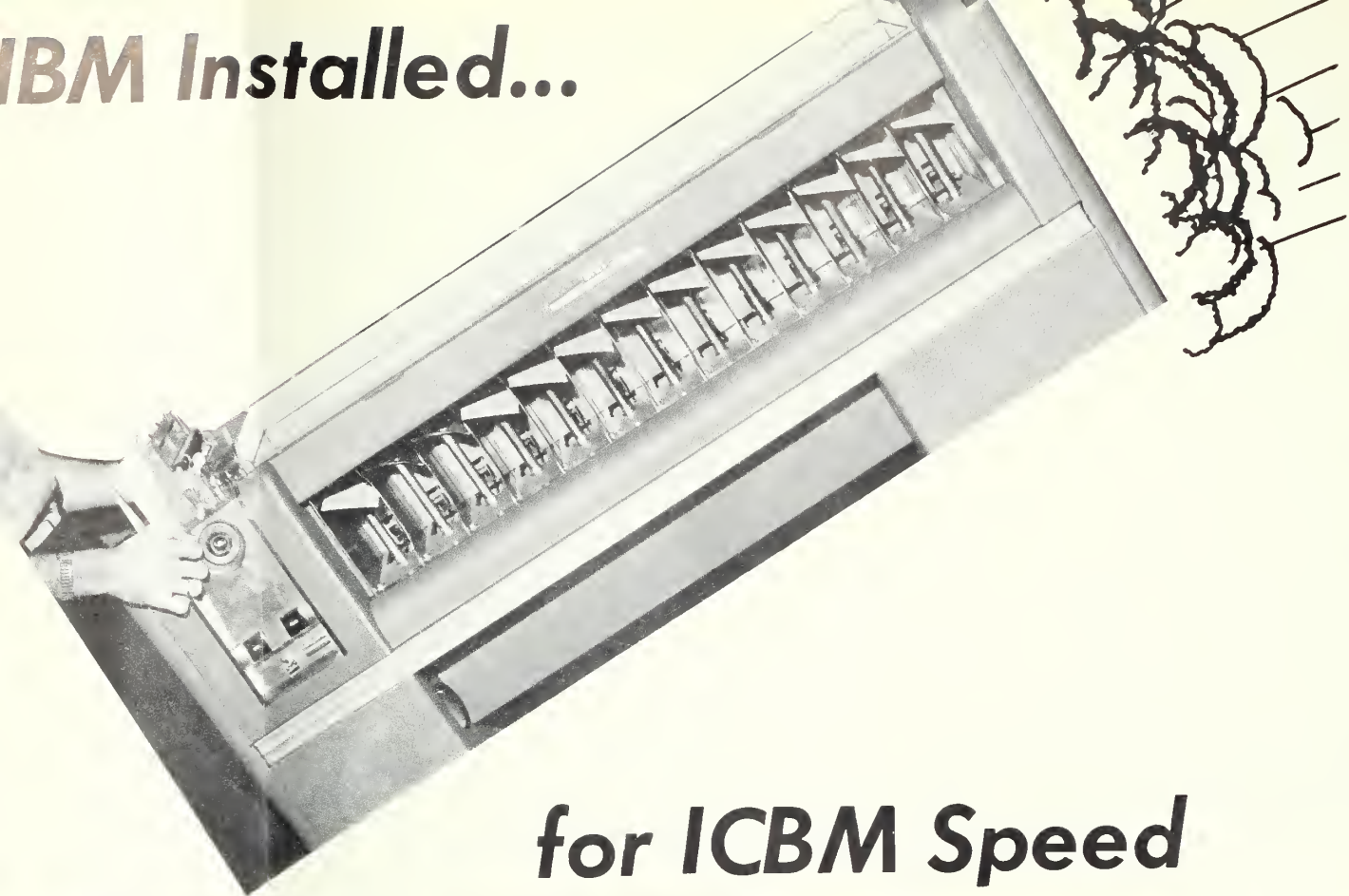
Each county again had pine cone dealers, who bought the cones from the individuals who picked them from the trees. The dealers turned the cones over to the contractors, who forwarded them to Forestry Commission concentration points, where the cones were inspected for disease, insect damage, foreign matter and maturity. This helped insure top quality seed for the nurseries.

The cones were then taken to drying sheds in Vidalia, Macon and Baxley. After drying, the cones will be run thru the Commission's seed extractory at the Forestry Center in Macon. They will be stored at the Center for future planting, either in 1959 or in years when there is a lean cone crop.

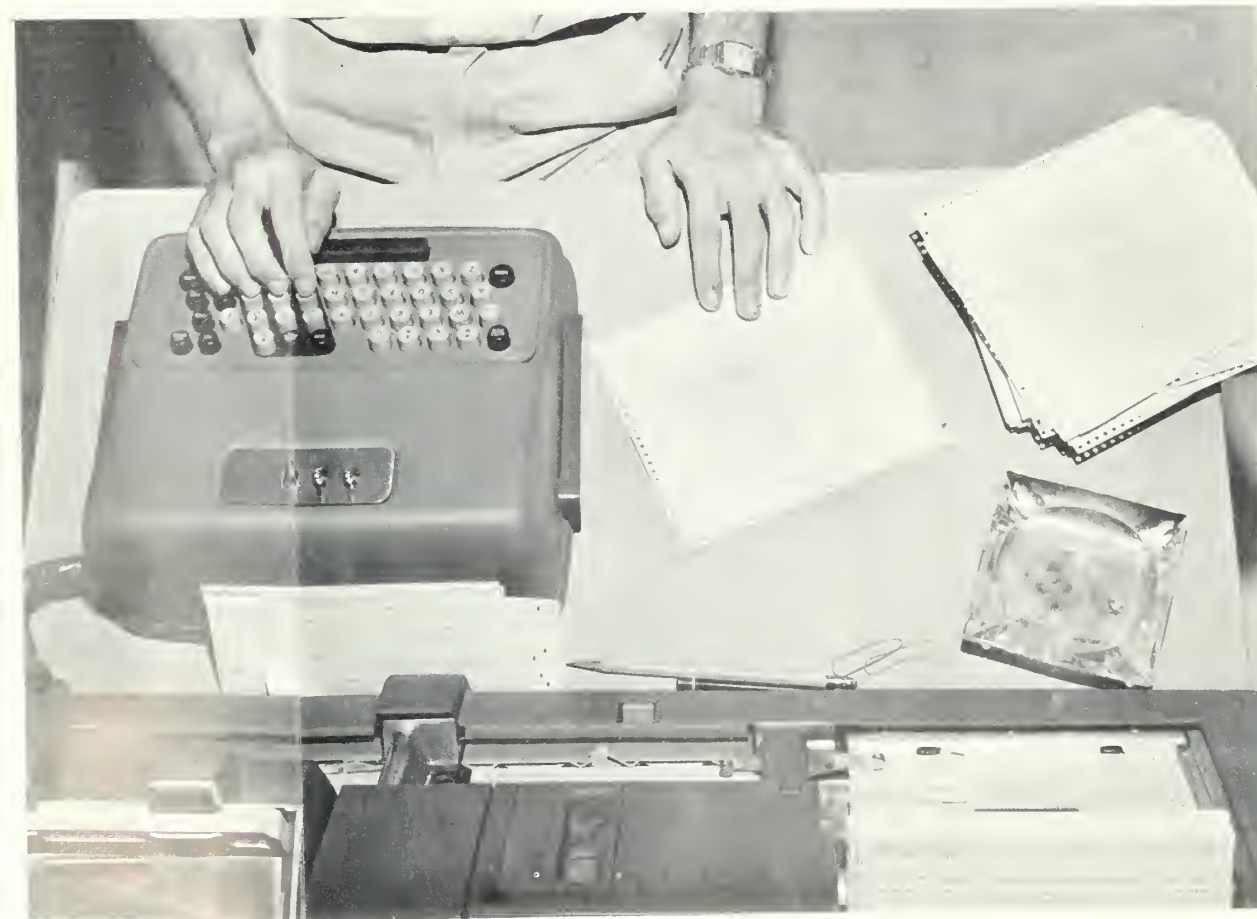


Busy as a 4-armed cone collector

IBM Installed...



for ICBM Speed



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Chief George Bishop said the complex machines, in the basement of the Macon Headquarters, will save thousands of dollars and clerical jobs. It will be an especial blessing, he added, during the seedling shipping season, which has ballooned in proportions with a record-breaking crop.

The burden will be eased by having the machines punch all shipping orders. The punched order card will be one of the mechanical marvels and the printed shipping label will be the other.

Personnel will schedule delivery of the orders as to the date requested by the purchasers.

It's the only department which will have its burrhead-high machines. All county fire reports will be typed on cards, forestry unit cost records will be kept on cards. All will be maintained of seed orchard research and a record will be kept of Waycross State Forest.

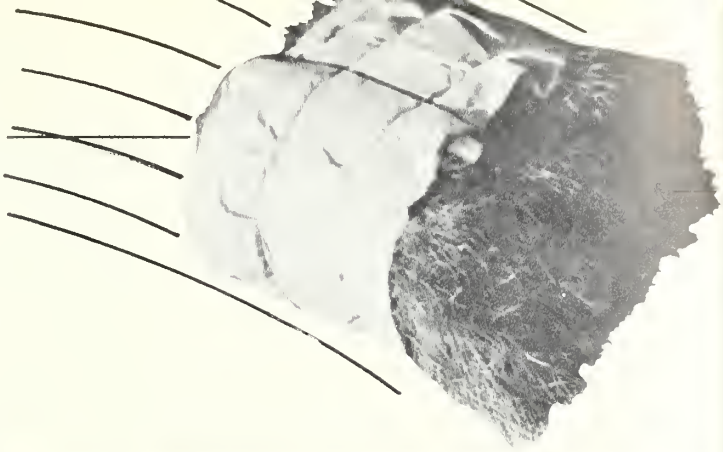
The cards will bear a multitude of vital fire information not only to the Commission Fire Control Section and weather research at the new Southern Forestry Center at the Forestry Center.

On the name of the county, the fire number, locality, fire build up index, wind velocity and direction, causal agent, fire suppression record, number of acres on the fire, ownership of burned land, size of fire and the size of the fire.

The cards will tell the plot number of the individual seedling, tree number, height, DBH, rust, defects and progeny test data is necessary to carry out the program to produce seed from superior pines.

The cost records here will remove this burden from the clerks and will eliminate the need for another clerk. The machines will reduce the present bookkeeping to a minimum and will enable them to devote more time to inspection and radio dispatching.

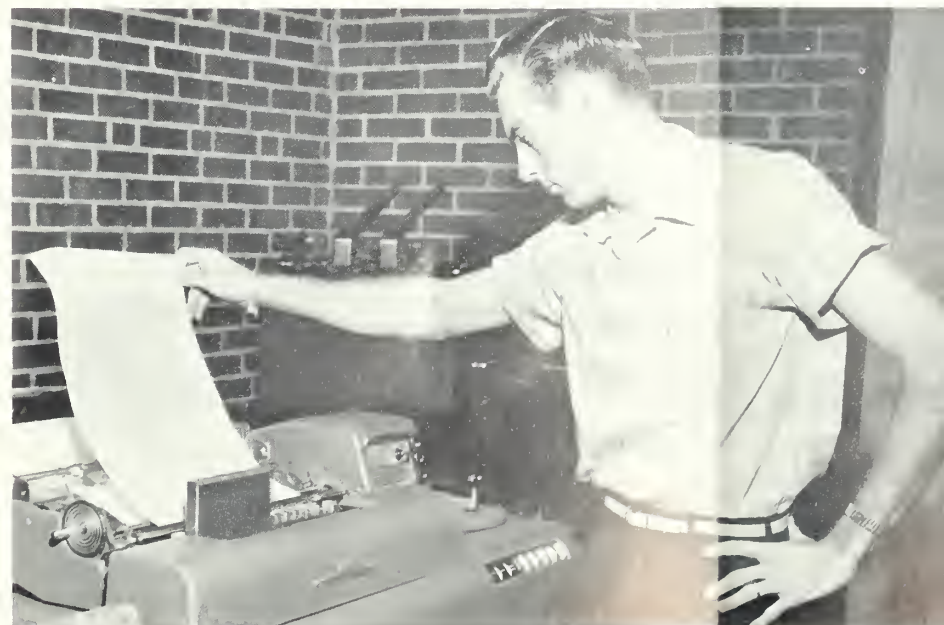
The present Commission cashier, heads the IBM room when necessary by Administrative Assistant. She will wire the complex control circuits which are being checked by Mrs. Louise McFaddin and Mrs. Bessie Bagwell smoothly.



Mechanical marvel sorts orders



They verify them in IBM room



Bagwell checks accounting material



Nothing to it, Walker tells Pallas

Walker Heads Fertilizer Study

Dr. Laurence C. Walker, the University of Georgia's forest soils expert, will shift from radioactivity to forest fertilization activity in the Southeast, Dr. Samuel Tisdale, Southeastern Regional Director, National Plant Food Institute, announced.

Walker, serving as chief forester for the Institute, will survey all Southeastern forest fertilization research so that it may be co-ordinated and improved. He has been granted a year's leave of absence from the University to conduct the survey.

A six-man college-industry 'task force' is assisting Walker in the 11-state survey, which stretches from Virginia to Texas. The study will determine the areas in which duplication exists. Walker will then devise a plan which colleges and the pulp and paper and fertilizer industries can follow to get maximum effectiveness from their research.

Studies will be set up to determine the economic feasibility of the fertilization of various species of trees under different soil conditions. The Institute will provide the initial financial support.

The need for the study was emphasized by recent progress in the development of forest fertilizers. However, there has been no co-ordination of effort, nor is much precise information available on the economic feasibility of forest fertilization. The results of the survey should determine if such fertilization should be pursued on a large scale.

Dr. James Pallas, who has just received his doctorate in botany from the University of California at Davis, Calif., will replace Walker at the University. Pallas did his doctoral work in carbon 14 methodology.

This is Pallas first trip to the South, whose forestry, which differs so vastly from that of his native California, completely fascinates him, he said. Pallas is married and has four children.

Pulp Capacity Up, Wood Output Down

Georgia again led the nation in pulpwood production in 1957 with 3.9 million cords, a U. S. Forest Service survey disclosed. However, Southern pulpwood production was off 2.8 per cent from 1956, despite an increase in pulp mill capacity to almost 41,000 tons per day.

Forest Survey Release No. 53 revealed that the paper industry reflected the national business recession, as it consumed 562,000 less cords of pulpwood than in 1956. Total '57 production consisted of 18.6 million cords of round pulpwood and 1.2 million cords of wood residues.

Use of coarse, chippable residues, such as slabs and veneer cores obtained from sawmills and veneer plants, increased, bringing joy to wood technologists who have campaigned so vigorously of late for more efficient utilization of timber. Residue use has almost doubled from year to year since 1953 and now comprises six per cent of Southern pulpwood production.

More hardwoods are being used for pulp. They accounted for 15.4 per cent of the round pulpwood produced in 1957. Alabama added two pulpwood mills and existing mills expanded. Seventy mills are operating in 12 states from Virginia to Texas.

Georgia and Florida have 10 mills each, but Florida's pulp capacity is greater. Camden, Clinch, Pierce and Wayne were the leading pulpwood producing counties. Pine production is concentrated in southeastern Georgia and adjoining areas of Florida. This section alone produced 17 per cent of the round pine wood cut in the South.

Georgia pulpwood production includes 3,773,000 cords of roundwood and 86,000 cords of residue. The survey was compiled by the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C., in co-operation with the Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, and the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Assn., Atlanta.

Camps Held at Columbus, Augusta

iddle and North Georgia's young foresters were fed a steady diet of marking, cutting, stacking and measuring during the Homelite and Smokey Bear Junior Forestry Camps.

Boys attending the Homelite camp, at the Richmond County 4-H Camp in Augusta, were selected by county foresters and the Homelite dealers for their interest and achievements in forestry.

The camp was conducted by the Georgia Forestry Commission with the help of the Mizibah High School Vo-ag Department.

Homelite Southeastern Sales Manager E. McClellan was co-ordinator for the camp. Instructors included Assistant Management Chief Sam Thacker, Management Assistant John Hammond, Chief Investigator Bob Gore, Tenth District Forester, Management, John Harrison and Richmond County Ranger T. M. Strickland, who presided over the kitchen.

The fifth annual Junior Forestry Camp, sponsored by the Chattahoochee Valley Forestry Association, was held at the Muscogee County Headquarters in Columbus. Ranger E. M. Cook directed the camp.

The association sponsored one boy each from Chattahoochee, Muscogee, Talbot, Wilcox, Marion-Schley, Harris and Stuart counties. The young foresters were taught tree identification, hardwood control, insect and disease identification, fire control and tree marking.



Tarzans hunt cones, Hammond slays hardwood



Cook shows how to plant seedling



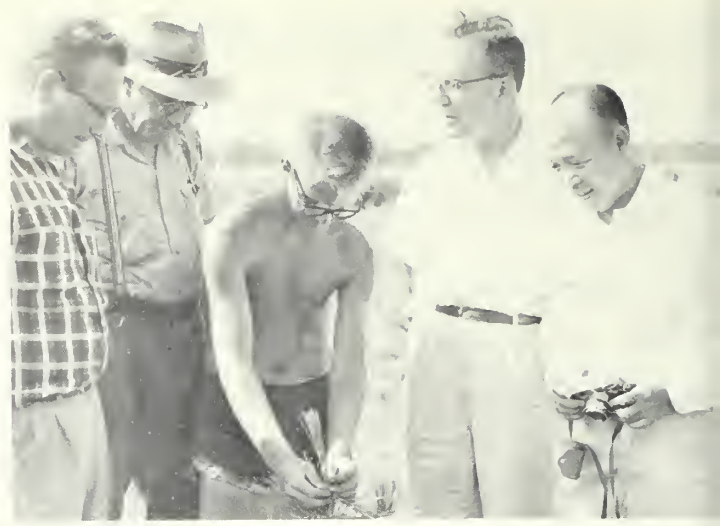
Davenport demonstrates Homelite saw use

Formosan Tours Forestry Projects

The director of the Tai-Tung Forest Office of Formosa, Tung, Hsin-Tang, recently toured Middle Georgia facilities of the Georgia Forestry Commission, getting a first hand look at fire control, reforestation, superior seed production and forest management practices.

Tung, hosted by Information and Education Chief Frank Craven, visited the Arrowhead Seed Orchard near Cochran, where the Commission is developing superior pines to produce seed for its nurseries. He toured the Commission's newest nursery—100-acre-plus Morgan Nursery in Houston County. He checked some timber stand improvement work in Baldwin County and thoroughly examined the many projects underway at the Commission's headquarters at Macon.

Formosa has only 20 per cent of its forest lands in pine, Tung said, in contrast to the conifer's widespread cultivation in the South. Formosa's species are primarily slash, longleaf and loblolly. He added that most of the pines are imported and are only two to three years old.



Tung checks field grafting at Arrowhead

While in this country, Tung has attended the School of Forestry at Syracuse University, spent some time in the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., toured the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station in Asheville, N. C., and studied forestry practices in five other Southern states.

Barnes, Gore Head GFC Safety Program

The safety program of the Georgia Forestry Commission has been consolidated into one unit headed by Assistant Fire Control Chief Curtis Barnes. The Commission's Chief Investigator Bob Gore is assistant safety officer.

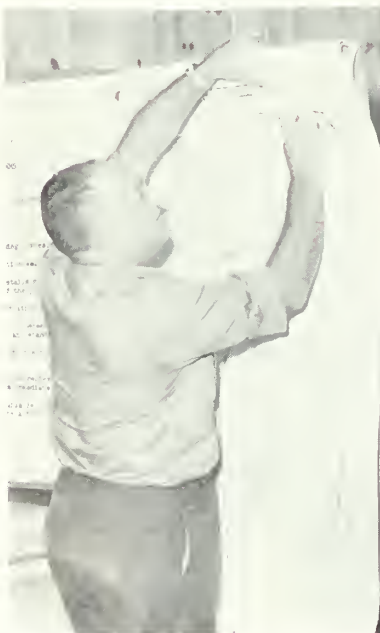
Previously the district offices, nurseries, and the General Services Section have conducted their own safety programs.

Barnes stated that the consolidation will co-ordinate the Commission's safety program, making the safety officer responsible for safety training, the investigation and reporting of accidents and the carrying out of the Commission's policies and procedures on safety.

Gore said that the investigators will be responsible for the investigation of each Commission vehicle involved in an accident and teaching driver training schools.

Officers assisting Barnes and Gore in this program are: Stuart Moore, first, James W. Swindell, second, Clyde Bowden, third, W. E. Lee, fourth, Charlie Tillman, fifth, Fred T. Smith, sixth, J. P. Holmes, seventh, John Stokes, eighth, J. E. McElhannon, ninth, and William T. Schulz, tenth district.

Nursery Safety Officers are Howard Stanley, Morgan, W. Harden, Page, Fred Holman, Hightower, Lanier Mercier, Horseshoe, and H. G. Ellemberg, Herty.



Fortin makes point, firemen make for cowl line

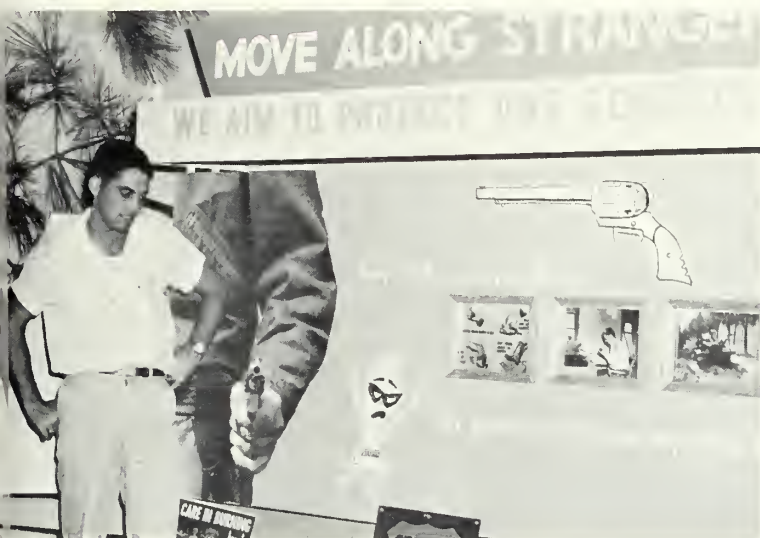
Firemen Study "Blowup" Plan

Commission fire fighting personnel gathered at the new Ninth District Training Center near Gainesville recently for a fire organization school to train them to teach the subject to field personnel.

Commission Fire Chief Jim Turner, Assistants Turner Barber and Curtis Barnes and J. E. Fortin and Jack Logan of the U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta, gave the 'project' fire organization a thorough going over from headquarters to flap swinger. Assistant Eighth District Forester John Stokes also joined in the teaching.

The fire fighters discussed work with foresters from other states on large, 'blowup' fires and thrashed out the details of the operation of the force it takes to suppress a 'project' fire.

Logging the foresters...



Forestry Commission exhibits, 1958 style, made their debut this fall in North Georgia. Cherokee County Ranger Gene Dobson introduced one of the new models at the Cherokee County Fair at Canton.



Mack Neal, left, superintendent of Page Memorial Nursery at Reidsville, and Joe Johnson, Tattnall County agent, took to the TV waves recently for a reforestation program on Savannah's WTOG-TV. Chatham County Ranger Gene Bacon, right picture, demonstrated the same message over WSAV-TV.



Looking over the program of the Southern Police Institute alumni meeting at Dallas, Texas, are, left to right, Capt. J. A. Thompson, Dallas Police Dept., in charge of training arrangements, Col. David A. McCandless, Louisville, Ky., Institute director, and John R. Gore, Jr., chief investigator of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

MAY DAY AT ATHENS....Dr. Jack T. May is a new Professor of Siviculture at the University of Georgia School of Forestry, Dean A. M. Herrick announced. May had previously been on the staff of Alabama Poly at Auburn. May will teach graduate and undergrad courses in siviculture and will conduct research for the Georgia Forest Research Council.

MCNASSER MOVES SOUTH....K. W. McNasser, chief of fire research at the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service, has moved to the Georgia Forestry Center at Macon to supervise research of the Georgia Forest Research Council's new fire research lab, which is slated for operation in 1959.

INSECT WAR....Georgia is holding its own against the bugs this year, Union Bag-Camp Paper Forester R. E. Lee told the recent Third Southern Forest Insect Work Conference at Savannah. He said good rainfall has kept the trees healthy and able to resist insect and disease attacks. It was pointed out that airplanes now enable foresters to spot epidemics quickly in large forest areas and counterattack with spray.

GLENWOOD DEMONSTRATION....Officials of the Georgia Forestry Commission, headed by Director Guyton DeLoach appeared at a forestry clinic at Glenwood High School recently. Forest Management Chief William McComb and DeLoach both presented papers on forestry.

GEORGIA UPS TREE FARMS....Georgia has pushed Alabama out of second place in the four-state American Tree Farm System contest. Florida still leads with 4,547,720 acres. Georgia has 436 farms with 4,221,660 acres, Georgia Chairman Erle Newsom of Rome announced.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP....William Moss of Brunswick is the recipient of a Georgia Forest Research Council graduate fellowship in forest physiology at the University of Georgia School of Forestry. Moss, while working on his master's degree, will have for his fellowship assignment, the economics of forest fertilization. He will be supervised by Dr. Larry Walker and Dean A. M. Herrick. Moss is a 1958 forestry graduate and also has an English degree from Mercer University.

SEPTEMBER, 1958



UP A TREE ? ? ? ?

...but you won't be if you plant more pines. They'll protect you like this tree protected this early woodsman. Creditors won't be creeping through your yard like these scalp-hungry Injuns sneaking through a colonial forest. The Redskins aren't a menace any more (unless you're a pro football player), but financial emergencies can arise at any time. You'll be glad then you have a financial backlog of timber. Plant more trees. Promote Georgia's number one crop.

MISS PAULINE GRIFFIN
RESOURCE MATERIALS SPECIALIST
MATERIALS CENTER
GEORGIA CENTER FOR CONTINUING
EDUCATION, GEORGETOWN

Georgia

October, 1958

FORESTRY

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GEORGIA CENTER FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION
ATHENS, GEORGIA



Lifting Time Again

Cruising the News

Guard Against Flaming

Battlefield In Telfair

(From *The Lumber City Log*)

Retreating soldiers burn everything behind them. They realize it will take years to rebuild communities, decades to grow forests. They know that to win a war, they must destroy natural resources.

In Telfair County, we are not retreating, and no foreign enemy is encamped on our soil, yet each year we lose acres of growing timber from forest fires. Most forest fires in this area, according to a report issued this week by the Georgia Forestry Commission, are the result of carelessness or of wanton disregard for the rights of our neighbors.

These twin causes of our forest fires are our real 'enemy,' a home foe rather than one which strikes from foreign shores.

Defeat of the enemy, however, can never be realized until citizens of Telfair County come to realize that burned trees build no homes, pay no wages, and produce no taxes. With that realization will come care with fire in or near the woods.

When we make a flaming 'battlefield' of our county's huge forestland acreage, we are accomplishing what any foreign enemy at war with our country would sacrifice large numbers of men and amounts of equipment to perform—sabotage and destruction of a natural resource which is a vital part of America's strength.

We can protect this highly important resource by crushing out our smokes while in or near the woods, drowning our campfires, and using our automobile ashtrays. Remember, it takes ALL our Telfair County citizens, working together, to prevent forest fires in our valuable woodland areas.

A Costly Menace

(From the *Bulloch Times*)

Forest fires, in the next few months, raging over valuable timber lands, will cause damage that may run into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Last year, many thousands of square miles of forest lands were burned over, and the presumption is that the area devastated this season will be much larger, unless adequate care is taken to prevent the carelessness to which most of the fires are attributed.

Readers of the Times should realize that eighty per cent of the forest fires which destroy so much valuable timber are caused by the action of man — one-fifth of which is attributed to careless smokers.

The carelessness of American people in such matters is a source of great amazement to peoples of other lands. It takes an emergency to make American citizens realize that conservation of natural resources should be the practice in this country.

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STAFF ARTIST	Dan Voss
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Plant Pine Seedlings For Best Investment

(From the *Lanier County News*)

Today many farmers are having to leave the farm because of lower net income. Many farm families are seeking employment in industry and therefore many farm families sell their farms and move to the city to obtain city jobs.

Farm land is still the best investment any person can have, and if one searches we find that even though farm profits have gone down the price of farm land has gone steadily up. It may be necessary at times for part of the farm family to seek jobs to gain extra income, but it is not wise for them to leave the farm completely.

As one looks around and counts up the best investment anyone can make in this day and time it is to invest in pine trees. Persons owning land can plant pine trees at very moderate expense and have their land increase in value each year. After 10 to 15 years they can begin harvesting their crop, taking out the pulpwood first to thin the stands and then begin selective harvesting of the timber.

For land not being cultivated, planting trees is the best answer. They require no cultivation or fertilization. The only management required is maintaining the fire breaks and protection from fire. Yet, as time moves on, a greater amount of income can be gained from even the poorer farm land.

Why not supplement the farm income from field crops by planting pine seedlings? They are a good investment.



2 paws that refresh you on fire prevention

There is a lively newcomer at the Sixth District Office in Milledgeville. It's none other than the new Smokey, Himself, the Fire Prevention Bear of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Young Smokey was sworn in as the real, living official fire prevention symbol last month. The youngster, who'll be two years around the first of the year, came to Milledgeville from the famous Okefenokee Swamp Park near Waycross. Park Supt. Liston Elkins heard that the Forestry Commission needed a mascot, so he donated the playful black bear. Smokey was one of triplets born in captivity.

The youngster quickly won the affection of the Sixth District Office staff with his friendly antics. District Ranger Hubert Billue and Assistant District Forester John Dickinson are most attached to the young bruin, who's now about half the size of the previous mascot. The elder Smokey succumbed earlier in the year to the infirmities of old age.

Young Smokey is a snorting, whining bundle of curiosity and appetite. Cokes and candy are his favorite delicacies, but his consumption of these goodies is held to a minimum by his keepers, who fear he'd soon eat himself to death with such an unbalanced diet.

Smokey thrives on a vitamin-enriched dog food and various greens and bread. However, he'd prefer candy and his howls for sweets can be heard all the way to the district office from his cage home.

Milledgeville may not continue to be Smokey's home indefinitely. Commission Director Guyton DeLoach has mentioned that he'd like to get the mascot moved to Macon, but plans for housing and feeding the youngster haven't been worked out. The addition of Smokey would make the Forestry Center complete.

'Swump Bar'

Sworn In

As New

Smokey



Snuff out your smokes, too, please





Governor formally opens lab



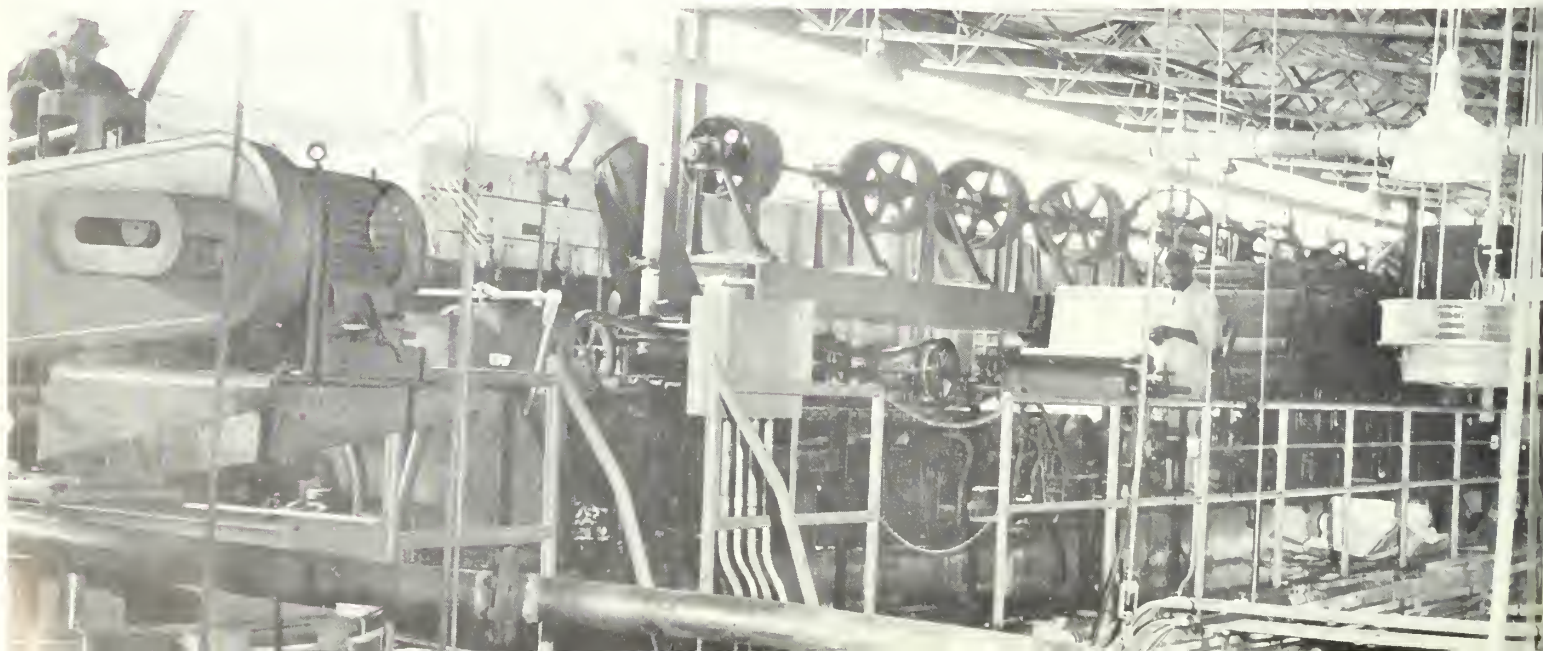
Three Forestry Labs are Dedicated at Savannah Ceremony

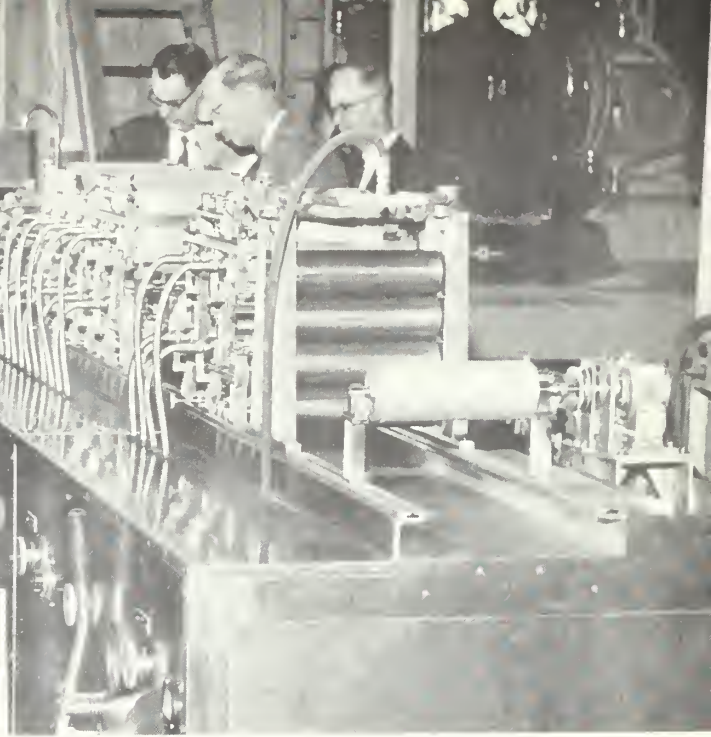
October 9 was a memorable day for Georgia forest Governor Marvin Griffin dedicated three vital new laboratories which should bring untold riches to Georgia.

Hundreds of Georgians flocked to the new \$750,000 Herby Foundation Laboratory and Pilot Plant at Savannah to the Governor dedicate that facility and two Macon resbuildings—the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory and Georgia Forestry Commission's tree seed testing laboratory.

Governor Griffin hailed the lab as a symbol of Georgia's increasing research and industrial progress. "I am more convinced than ever," he said, "of the truth that one dollar invested in research in Georgia will bring back fifteen dollars in return."

Giant paper-making machine commands pilot plant





Visitors inspect little paper maker



Macon labs were dedicated, too

lars to the state's economy. This is another step forward in Georgia's advance to take its place in the nation's research."

Research can make millionaires out of all Georgians, he added, to the amusement of the audience, if "we can profitably utilize the blackjack oak sapling."

"I think we have in our forests perhaps our greatest potential," the Governor said. "Truly our trees make for a greater contribution to the economy of our state than most people realize." He pointed out that forestry brings income to every one of Georgia's 159 counties.

Griffin praised the Herty lab for continuing "the work of a Milledgeville native who is largely responsible for Georgia emerging as a forestry giant." Dr. Charles Herty working in a small laboratory in Savannah several decades ago perfected the processes which now make possible the conversion of pine pulpwood into newsprint and other paper products. The lab is now seeking a method to produce newsprint commercially from Georgia hardwoods such as cottonwood, willow and gum.

The Herty Foundation, directed by Dr. William Belvin Griffin, engages in research on wood utilization for industry, individuals or public agencies. It operates on a non-profit basis.

Lack of research in all fields has held back the state, the Governor pointed out. "Our frontiers are in the brains of our citizens," he said. "We will get behind if we don't provide adequate teaching tools. We are spending millions of dollars so Georgia boys and girls will have the working tools in the future to furnish leadership."

The Governor was honored by the Foundation trustees for according to master of ceremonies and Herty trustee, Kirby Sutlive of Savannah, the "outstanding personal contribution you have made to the protection of our forests, all of which will redound to the welfare of the people." Sutlive presented the Governor with a silver tray.

John W. Middleton of Savannah, chairman of the Herty Board, introduced the Governor and thanked him for his "good offices and foresight in obtaining the funds for the lab and pilot plant."

The U. S. Forest Service will operate the fire lab and provide part of the personnel of the seed lab, for which it furnished three-fourths of the construction funds from the Soil Bank Program.



Night...



Atlanta



The Parades Go On



Pulchritude at McDonough

The Tenth District float, the Georgia Forestry Commission's earth-bound satellite, was in orbit again this fall—where it saluted everything from pimientos to television station birthdays.

However, it will have some company this fall, as personnel of the Sixth District Office at Milledgeville, led by hammer-swinging District Ranger Hubert Billue and Assistant District Forester John Dickinson, have constructed a float of their own which they will carry a new version of the forestry message to a number of Middle Georgia celebrations.

The much-travelled Tenth District information and education unit started its fall schedule at the Butts County Industrial Day Parade in Jackson in September. Fourth District Forester Al Smith, who is a veteran of several First District parades, turned out the district office troops to help Butts Ranger Robert Lane decorate the float.

...and day



This needs a cutline?

le

When they loaded it up and hustled it to the Dodge County Unit, where Ranger Art Promis and county and district office personnel prepared the float for the gigantic Southeastern and WSB-TV birthday parade. The boys decorated themselves this time, for they decorated the entry with Miss Georgia Green. Lovely Miss Cowart motored over from Carroll County to adorn the float during the lengthy celebration at the capitol, which was viewed by many thousands.

Enough and the Henry County Fair Parade was their next stop. Ranger Tom McLendon directed the entry. No sooner was this show-off, than Assistant Fifth District Forester Bill gunned the float onto a waiting trailer and hustled it down to Hawkinsville, where he welcomed Pulaski Ranger Tommy Hogg was trying to pretty it up for the Pulaski County centennial.

Ranger Hogg mashed a finger by accident while working on his entry, it's no wonder, for his lateous wife was runner-up in the county contest held in conjunction with the sescentennial celebration.

The float's schedule ended in October at the Woodbury Festival at Woodbury. Ranger Ernest and his unit decorated the entry this time.



Dickinson tries cockpit of 6th District float



Talmadge is keynoter, Evans' son DeLoach follows

Union Bag-Camp Dedicates Nursery

U. S. Senator Herman Talmadge and Forestry Commission Director Guyton DeLoach were among the speakers at the recent dedication of Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation's new forest tree seedling nursery at Bellville in Evans County.

Several hundred persons attended the opening of the 25-acre facility which will produce 23 million slash seedlings this year. The trees will be planted on company lands and donated to landowners throughout the state, company officials said.

The ultra-modern nursery contains its own cold storage plant for storage of the 3,300 pounds of seed required to plant it this year. The seed beds are watered by an irrigation system which contains 1,400 sprinkler heads.

Senator Talmadge, the featured speaker, said there is no danger of Georgia reaching the saturation point in timber production. Talmadge commended the Forestry Commission and Director DeLoach for reaching the number one spot in the nation in fire control.

Buying sub-marginal land and planting trees on it is one of the best investments available now, Talmadge said, pointing out that tobacco is the only farm crop which now yields more income than timber and its by-products.

Talmadge recalled the low prices of forestry products during his youth and urged Georgians to take advantage of Federal conservation reserve payments and plant trees under its terms. He praised Union Bag-Camp for its outstanding conservation program.

Other speakers included Executive Secretary Tom Gregory, who represented Gov. Marvin Griffin, Agriculture Commissioner Phil Campbell, and DeLoach, who was born and raised in Evans County and whose parents still live there.

James R. Lientz, Union Bag vice president, welcomed the guests, and Public Relations Director Kirk Sutlive, planned the program and served as master of ceremonies.

The 174-acre tract on which the nursery is located is also the site of Union Bag's 10-acre seed orchard, which produces seed from superior, grafted trees for "The Bag's" nurseries. Plans are to expand the orchard to 20 acres, a company official said.



Machine age in nursery

Ninth District

Rangers Take

T-S-I Training

Ninth District rangers and district office personnel took to the woods recently for a session of unmerchantable hardwood control conducted by Forest Management Chief William McComb and Assistants T. B. Hankinson and John Clarke from Macon.

The school was conducted on five acres of private property whose owners gave Commission personnel permission to girdle and spray the unmerchantable trees. The outing was the first such in-the-field training staged in the Ninth District and should pave the way for increased timber stand improvement work by the rangers in their respective counties.

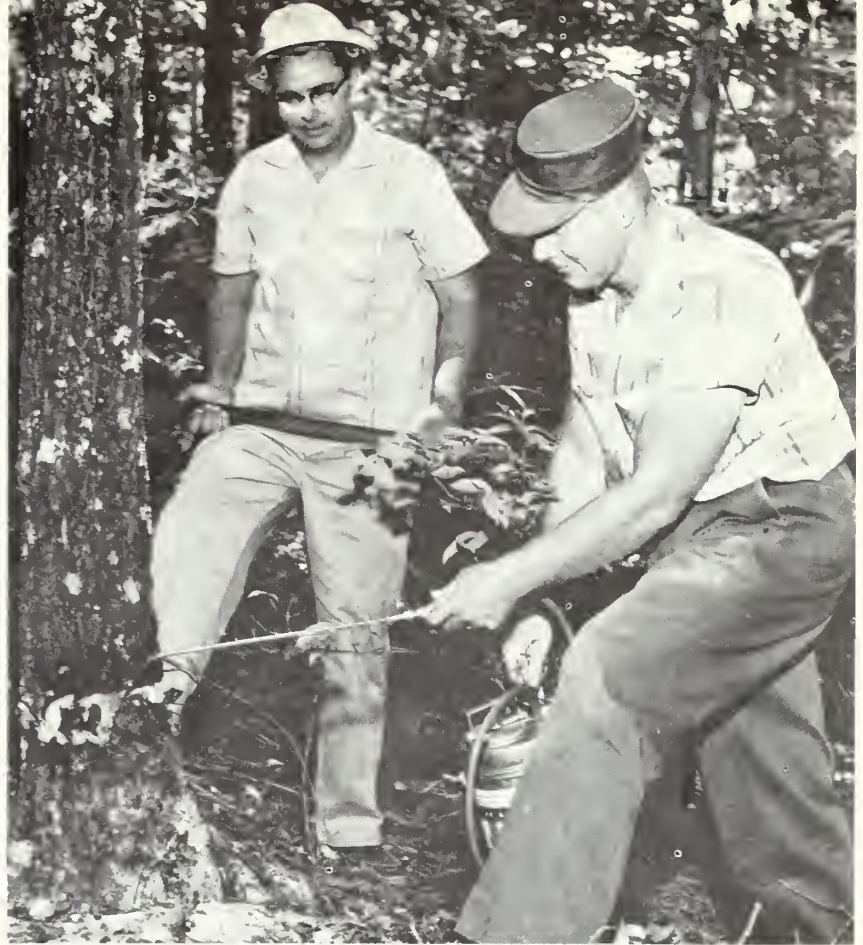
Assistant District Forester Sam Martin divided the tract into five areas which were attacked by cut and spray-gun wielding rangers, who were tutored by the Commission Headquarters and Ninth District Office forest management experts.

The rangers applied basal spray to all trees with less than four inches DBH (diameter breast high) and frilled and applied spray to the bigger trees. The field work was completed during the morning, after which the men retired to the district office to figure the cost of the work and to review the results.

The rangers can now perform the hardwood control work themselves or advise landowners what timber stand improvement practices they should follow, Ninth District Forester Ollie Burtz of Gainesville said.

The Ninth District is pushing forest management, Burtz said, to improve forest productivity in North Georgia. Graduate foresters have been added to the district to advise landowners and perform various management services such as hardwood control.

The new foresters include Assistant District Forester Armand Cote, Jefferson, and Project Foresters Leonard Kantziper, Clarkesville, and M. McMurry, Lavonia. Their presence has enabled the Ninth District to up its management work tremendously.



Lumpkin 'Grizzly' attacks hardwood



Tree to Cantrell: I get a frill out of you

Cherokee Ranger Teaches Rescue School



Second-story man comes down



Sprainee gets free ride

Cherokee County Forest Ranger Eugene Dobson of Canton is the first Georgia Forestry Commission Ranger to conduct a Civil Defense rural disaster rescue training school since Forestry Commission personnel throughout the state attended district office sessions this summer taught by State Civil Defense Communications Co-ordinator Jack Grantham.

The 20-hour school, at which six of 12 persons taking the course received graduation certificates, was conducted at the Cherokee County Forestry Unit near Canton.

The Cherokee County residents studied various types of knots and their uses, rescue equipment, ladder handling and victim handling, with an emphasis on lowering injured per-

sons from damaged buildings. A simulated disaster, followed by rescue operations, climaxed the course. Dobson said the 'disaster' served as a final exam for the rescue students.

Ranger Dobson said the Civil Defense unit has scheduled refresher classes twice a month for the next year.

Seventh District Forester Julian Reeves of Rome praised Dobson for his initiative in setting up and conducting the school. Assisting Dobson in the demonstration of the resuscitator, rescue truck and fire truck were Calhoun Civil Defense Squadron Leader Carlton Hendrix, Ace Cook and Canton Fire Chief Bill Nelson. (Editor's Note: the photographs were taken by Ranger Dobson)

Forestry 'Town Meeting' Set For Macon

Small woodland owners from throughout the state will gather at Macon's Dempsey Hotel on November 13 for a "Town Meeting" of forestry, Forestry Commission Director Guyton DeLoach announced.

The discussion meeting is designed to find means of improving Georgia's 193,000 small, privately-owned woodlots. It is one of a series being sponsored throughout the nation by the U. S. Forest Service, state foresters, the Soil Conservation Service, state extension foresters and representatives of private industry.

USFS Region 8 Forester J. K. Vessey of Atlanta will present the problem, which is to raise production on Georgia's 12.5 million acres of woodlots under 500 acres in size. Few of the tracts have achieved their timber production potential, which is necessary if this nation is to meet the wood products' needs of its growing population in another generation.

The Agricultural Extension Service introduced a six-step forest management plan at Camp Rock Eagle last month. Extension Foresters Dorsey Dyer of Athens, a formulator of the plan, will report on the Rock Eagle meeting to the Macon group.

After the two speakers have presented their papers, persons attending the meeting will be asked at morning and afternoon sessions to air their views or ask questions of the timber growing situation. Government foresters hope to obtain information from the questions which will help them chart their future programs.

Others on the Macon agenda include DeLoach and Jim Gillis, Jr., of Soperton, chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee.

The 'town meeting' series was suggested by USFS Chief R. A. McArdle to find out how future United States' timber needs can be met. The South is expected to produce 46 percent of the nation's timber by 2,000 A. D.

Logging the foresters...

GEORGIA LOSES TO ALABAMA....In the tree farm race, not on the gridiron, that is. Alabama forged ahead of Georgia, but not by much, in certified tree farm acreage total, Georgia Chairman Erle T. Newsom, Jr., of Rome said. In the contest which started last spring, Florida still hangs onto a diminishing lead with 4,545,344 acres of woodlands. Alabama has 4,289,544 and Georgia is third with 4,221,544. Mississippi is the fourth contestant.

PULPWOOD MEANS \$\$\$\$....Pulpwood cut in Georgia, the nation's 1957 leader, was worth more than \$77 million, the Southern Pulpwood Assn., announced. All but one of the state's 159 counties shared this income. The value of all pulpwood cut in '57 in 12 Southern states was \$396 million. Alabama was second with \$46 million crop. More than 15 per cent of the pulpwood cut was hardwood.

ROADBLOCK DOESN'T FOIL FORESTERS....A long light train delayed City of Fitzgerald fire equipment en route to a recent grass fire for almost 10 minutes. So the Ben Hill County Forestry Unit, which is located 'across the tracks,' went to the blaze and extinguished it before the city equipment could arrive. The blaze threatened several homes and buildings, but was prevented from doing any damage.

SAWMILL EDUCATION....The Wayne Collins Sawmill at Blairsville and the Dyer Lumber Co. at Trenton are helping the Forestry Commission, the Agricultural Extension Service and the TVA harvest trees and produce lumber more efficiently. Foresters from the three groups will conduct demonstrations at the 'mills to teach lumbermen the latest in 'milling.



One of the multitude of Georgia-produced forest products on display in the Georgia Forestry Assn. exhibit at the 1958 Southeastern Fair in Atlanta.

WOODLAND AID AVAILABLE....The ACP will pay part of the costs of getting Georgia woodlands into top condition, Georgia ASC headquarters in Athens announced recently. Landowners interested in carrying out approved thinning and timber stand improvement work should con-

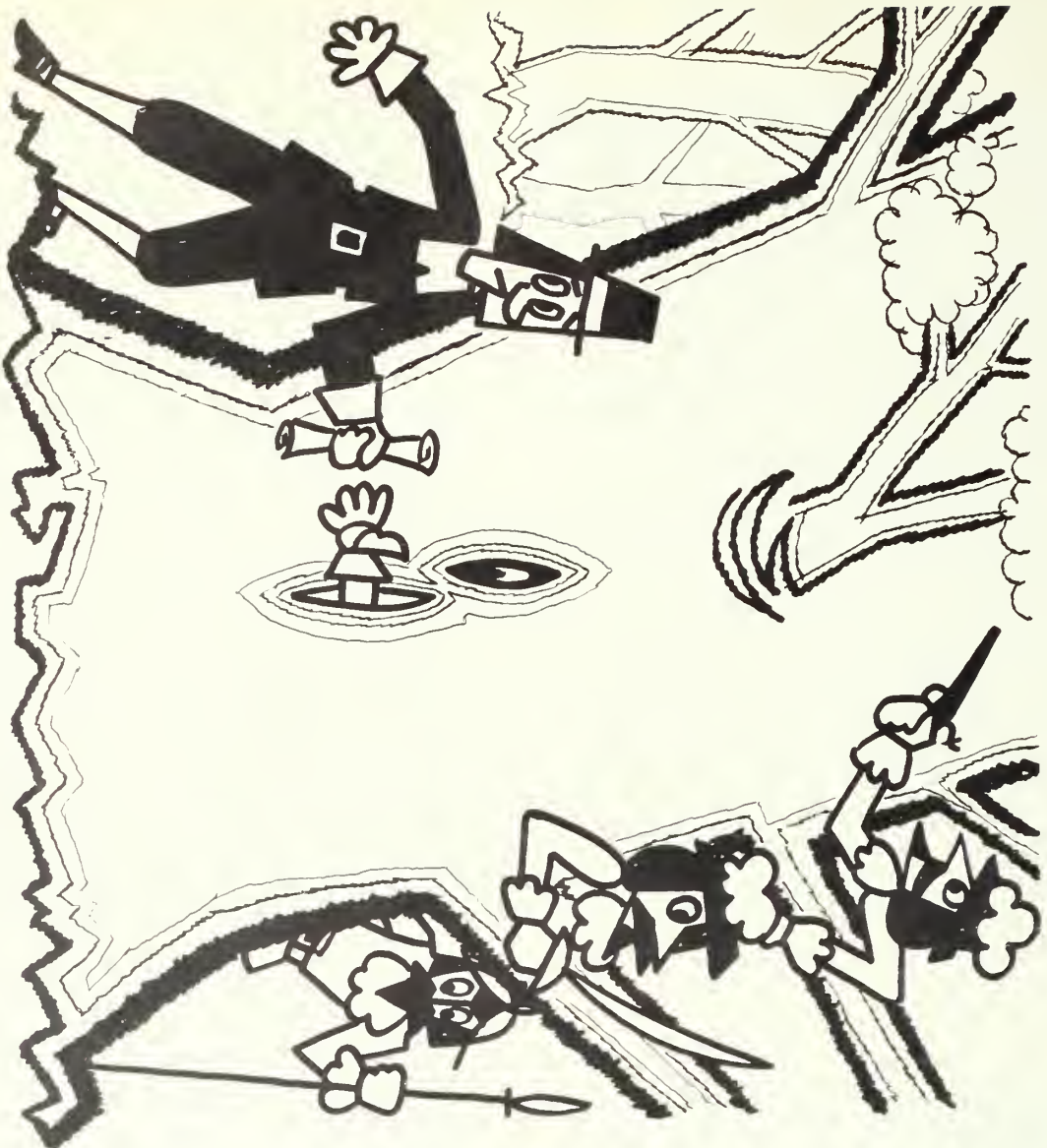


Geronimo! Forestry Commission Fire Control Chief Jim Turner successfully test-parachuted a five gallon can of 'petrol' from a 'copter. Administration chief George Bishop rigged the chute. This technique may be useful in an emergency on a big forest fire.



A contingent of Syracuse University forestry students stopped off at Hitchiti Experimental Forest for a lecture by Project Leader Ernst Brender during their recent march through Georgia and the South.

OCTOBER, 1958



Man's Best Friend

Connecticut owes its existence to the Charter Oak, where a patriot hid the state's charter back in 1662, when the King of England wanted it back. Countless Georgians are finding their trees a friend in need now as they derive increasing income from a host of forest products. So, it's to your advantage to improve and protect your woodlands in every way possible, for they will yield you boundless dividends.

Dr. Hugh B. Masters
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Georgia

FORESTRY



November, 1958



Cruising the News

The Future In Pulp

(From the *Fitzgerald Leader-Enterprise*)

The atomic age, we've been calling it. Some say the age of space or the missile era.

We could describe the years in which we are privileged to live as the Great Paper Age.

More and more paper products are being used, from the newsprint on which this comment appears to the container in which the morning's milk was delivered.

The paper mills have a ravenous appetite.

Consumption of pulpwood is increasing at the rate of 4 to 6 per cent a year and is expected to keep rising for the next 20 years. That means double the demand by 1978.

Students of the problem forecast a paper famine unless pulpwood resources are built.

The outlook is significant for the expanding pulpwood and paper industry in Georgia and the Southeast. The market for pulpwood and for paper products is bound to grow.

There is prosperity in paper, but only as long as careful planning and conservation practices see to it that the supply of raw materials paces the demand for the product.

Make a memo to protect timber resources. Do it now while there's still paper on which to write it.

Threat To Timber

(From the *Adel News*)

John W. Cooper, supervisor of the Naval Stores Conservation Program, states one cannot depend on the approaching winter to kill forest insects in our timber and forests.

Recent dry weather has caused the Ips and black turpentine beetles to multiply. The floods in the spring weakened the trees and they are more susceptible to insect attack.

The landowners in this area have already seen much of the beetles and should begin spraying at once. Those needing assistance should contact their Consultant Foresters, the Georgia Forestry Commission or Extension Foresters for guidance. A tree saved is money made!

Georgia Leads In Pulp

(From the *Adel News*)

According to the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Assn., Georgia led the South in the production of pulpwood with an income of \$77,180,000 in 1957. Georgia pulpwood was valued at nearly 32 million dollars.

It is believed that at least 158 of the 159 counties shared in this income. There has been a trend toward the production of hardwood and a more efficient utilization of the trees.

In this vicinity it will be of interest to know that an all-time high of 6 per cent of the total production came from the use of sawmill slabs and veneer cores of which the pulp and paper industry provided a market.

It is known that the pulpwood industry in this section has long added to the income of the farmers as well as workers in this pulpwood work. We need every industry possible in this area to supplement the farm income.

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Forest Research Upped In Georgia

(From *The Gainesville Daily Times*)

Almost a million dollars worth of forestry research facilities will be constructed in Georgia within the current 12 months.

A \$475,000 laboratory, to be used by the Herty Foundation, was dedicated last week in Savannah and by early 1959 a \$370,000 forest fire research station and a \$190,000 seed testing laboratory will have been completed near Macon.

These institutions will be working in all fields of the forest industry, which is one of Georgia's largest. Georgia is the second largest forested state and the second in production of forest products in the nation. This vital industry deserves research attention.

Thousands of individuals, many encouraged by soil bank programs and conservation plans, have at least in part related their futures to forestry by planting pine trees and hundreds of millions are planted each year on ground otherwise unproductive.

Through research faster growth methods and new uses for trees may be found. Such findings would increase Georgia's income and that of her people tremendously.

Perhaps through research better uses can be found for hardwood, which currently has little value yet is so expensive to cut that it can't economically be removed so that more valuable pines may be grown.

Georgia research, by the late Dr. Charles Herty, led to the use of pine for newsprint. Perhaps accelerated research will produce equivalent economic bonanzas in the future.

Rain Cools 'Hot' Forests; Ban Lifted



North Georgia fight goes on

Gore explains ban



Top notch suppression work and widespread Thanksgiving weekend rains brought Georgia through its first major forest fire emergency in almost two years, Commission Fire Control Chief J. C. Turner Jr. said.

The rains alleviated forest drought conditions which were so serious that Commission Director Guyton DeLoach invoked the 'no burn' ban on November 25 in all Georgia but the First and Eighth Congressional Districts.

Ironically, the law which forbids all outdoor burning in times of dangerous fire conditions, was last invoked in January, 1957, in the First and Eighth Districts.

Commission personnel extinguished 942 forest fires from November 12 till the rains started on the night of November 25 in the Seventh District and gradually spread south. The crisis reached its climax November 21-25 when there were 667 fires. They averaged an estimated 10 acres each. The ban was lifted November 28.

"Our fire fighters did a bang up job despite many obstacles," Turner said. "A high burning index, wind, frequent concentrations of fires in certain areas which caused dispersals of men and equipment, the arrival of the hunting season which put more people than usual in the woods - despite these adverse factors, our men controlled every fire on the day it occurred."

"The co-operation of the press, television and radio stations throughout the state in publicizing the serious fire conditions and the imposition of the burning ban was a great help," he added.

The fire threat almost brought the 1958-59 hunting

season to an early halt, but Game and Fish Director Fulton Lovell and DeLoach decided to let the sport continue if the Nimrods were careful with fire. Lovell did call off hunting in Fayette County at the request of numerous worried residents. Fayette, located in the Fourth District, has no forestry unit because it does not participate in the Forestry Commission's fire protection program.

The fire crisis saw one notable fire prevention achievement. Managed deer hunts were staged on the Piedmont Wildlife Refuge in Jones County and the Clark Hill Reservation near the Savannah River without a single wildfire, thanks to an intensive on-the-spot fire danger education campaign conducted by the Forestry and Game and Fish Commissions.

Law enforcement personnel of the two state agencies explained the situation to all the hunters, distributed and erected numerous fire danger posters and patrolled the Piedmont hunt area with a Forestry Commission helicopter. The hunters co-operated 100 per cent.

The Fourth and Seventh Forestry Districts, which occupy the west central and northwest portions of the state, were the 'hottest' area. At times they averaged more than one fire per county per day. Historic Lookout Mountain, which extends well into Georgia from Tennessee, had five fires going on it at once in Dade County on November 25. Commission personnel and civilian volunteers fought the flames into the night with hand tools to control them. Rough terrain prevented the use of mechanized fire suppression equipment.

A Commission fire patrol plane was sent from Macon to help direct the North Georgia fight. Some light suppression units were pulled in from South Georgia to stand by at Macon for use in the north. The rains came, so they went home.

Although the present emergency is past, Turner said sustained heavy rain is still needed throughout the state to give the forests a thorough soaking as rainfall is far below normal this fall in most of the state.



Gore, Jernigan check Refuge map



SMALL WOODLAND OWNERS CONFERENCE

Georgia's first forestry "Town Meeting" drew some 300 timberland owners and foresters to Macon to discuss ways to improve the state's 193,000 small, privately-owned woodlots.

The meeting was held in a large banquet hall of a local hotel to give timber growers, harvesters and processors a chance to tell their problems to the government. And they did so — in morning and afternoon sessions in which they spoke informally from the floor over roving microphones.

The U. S. Forest Service, originators of the nationwide meetings, will analyze all the results and then make recommendations to Congress for an aid plan for owners of small timber areas.

USFS Region 8 Forester J. K. Vessey of Atlanta explained the purpose of the meeting and then threw it open to discussion. He called the South the "Woodshed of the nation" and praised the Georgia Agriculture Extension Service's six-step forest improvement plan mentioned elsewhere in this issue of Georgia Forestry.

Vessey said Georgia has 12.5 million acres of woodlots under 500 acres in size. He said two-thirds of Georgia's woodland owners are farmers whose woodlots average 63 acres each. Incentives are needed to encourage farmers to increase present timber yields per acre, he added, pointing out that 10 million acres of Georgia woodlands need timber stand improvement work at once.

State Soil Conservation Committee Chairman Jim Gillis Jr. presided over the ensuing floor discussions, which Col. Charles H. S. Russell, executive director of the Georgia Sportsmen's Federation, started by emphasizing that government forestry and agricultural agencies should sell farmers on using correct forestry practices and follow this up with ground instruction.

W. F. Hall of Sparta said small woodlots are producing only 23 per cent of their timber potential. He urged farmers to improve production methods rather than put

more land into timber.

A letter from a landowner was read which requested that some means should be found to provide harrows and tree planting equipment for small landowners. George Martin of Bryan County said many counties have timber growing demonstration plots and education plans which farmers will benefit from studying.

The differences in the three available methods of timber measurement were pointed out. Government agencies advocate the use of the Scribner scale.

Finances were termed the timberland owners' main problem, so farmers were urged to use the forestry portion of the Federal land bank plan. It was pointed out that repayment of land bank loans is based on amount of timber cut. The use of lowgrade hardwoods was mentioned as a possible charcoal source.

Small woodland owners were urged to take advantage of the services of graduate foresters to improve their woodlots. One forester is needed for every 40,000 acres of timber.

J. W. Lucas asked about the advantages and disadvantages of aerial spraying to control undesirable hardwoods. Forestry Commission Director Guyton DeLoach, who welcomed the delegates, said the Commission program guarantees a kill of 60 to 80 per cent, but he added that this method has not been perfected. Results of two years of spraying are being studied, he said.



Vessey sizes up situation

Radiomen Get New 'Shack'

The newest department of the Georgia Forestry Commission has moved into the newest building at the Georgia Forestry Center. The Communications Department, which was recently separated from fire control to become a separate unit, has a new four-room brick home located next to the Center's 425-foot radio antenna.

A quonset hut is also being constructed next to the new radio 'shack' to serve as a warehouse, Communications Chief H. H. Cannon said. The new radio headquarters contains a workshop, a combination garage-workshop, a storage room and an office. The garage-workshop serves as a classroom for personnel training, as a Civil Defense communications center in times of emergency and as a repair area. New radio technicians will also be trained at the building, Cannon said.

Most of the testing and repair of Commission radio equipment will be carried out in the workshop, which occupies one-third of the 'shack.' Maintenance work which is too complicated for Commission facilities in the field will be brought to Macon for remedying. The store-room will not only contain various supplies and equipment, but it'll also house the Forestry Center's powerful radio transmitter.

The Communications Department will now monitor all radio traffic moving in and out of the Center over the Commission's vital state-wide communications system, Cannon said.

Communications also maintains the vital radio equipment in the Fire Control Department's mobile headquarters, which is used to direct operations on 'blow-up' fires. A radio technician in each of the Commission's 10 district offices helps maintain more than 1,000 two-way radios which are located in trucks, tractors, fire towers, fire patrol planes, district offices and county headquarters. These radios



Cannon teaches radio repair

not only enable speedy handling of many administrative matters, but they enable Commission fire fighters to answer fire calls promptly and co-ordinate and accelerate fire fighting activities in the field.

Cannon also handles equipment delivery, work assignments and the clearance of Federal Communications Commission permits and licenses. He is assisted at the Center by Radio Technicians Hyland Cosey and James Crow.



Hundreds Attend Management

Poor management practices, long a stumbling block to Georgia forestry, will trip up landowners no more if they use the six steps of the Agricultural Extension Service.

That was the message of forestry leaders to hundreds of Georgians from all over the state recently at an all-day lecture session at Rock Eagle 4-H Center.

Industry, individual landowners, state and federal agencies and education were represented on the program in the center auditorium.

Senator Herman Talmadge, a long-time timber grower who granted tremendous support to forestry conservation during his gubernatorial administration, was the featured speaker. His address followed a morning devoted to the introduction of the production improvement steps by noted representatives of various phases of forestry.

Agricultural Extension Forester Dorsey Dyer, who was credited with authorship of the plan by Extension Director William Sutton, explained the need for the application of the steps.

"We need a good forestry program in the woods," Dyer said. "Our woods are a wilderness of mismanagement...this program is not expensive in the long run," he emphasized.

Georgia Forestry Commission Assistant Director L. A. Hargreaves Jr. introduced the first step, "Fire Control." Without fire control there can be no other steps, he pointed out, reminding that one hot fire will undo years of management effort. He called for more individual fire prevention, as 98 per cent of all Georgia fires are man-started.

Eighth USFS Regional Forester J. K. Vessey of Atlanta said the second step was planting the state's 3,500,000 acres of unplanted land. This will double pulpwood production. However, he warned landowners to be sure they knew they were planting the correct species of tree on the land which was best suited for reforestation.

E. T. Newsome Jr. of Rome and the Georgia and Rome Kraft Cos. said that although Georgia leads in fire control and reforestation, it is

deficient in timber stand improvement work. He said that each year one and three-quarter million acres of timber need thinning, insect and disease control and cull tree removal.

Consultant Forester Ed Knapp of Macon said many uses of wood remain to be developed or increased in this state so timber growers will get the full value from their trees. Wood residue and low grade trees need markets developed urgently, he said.

W. M. Oettmeier of Fargo, president of the Georgia Forestry Assn.,

said poor harvesting is costing timber growers more than forest fires. He predicted that the entire nation may be dependent upon Georgia for its timber some day, so we must waste less wood in processing and develop sound growing plans. He said 20 to 25 per cent of a tree is lost through poor harvesting.

Jim Gillis Jr. of Soperton, chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee, said the grower must take time to get a fair price for his timber.

"You can't spend 10 to 15 years producing the timber and then



Unveiling At Rock Eagle

SELLING PRACTICES

VESTING PRACTICES

TED UTILIZATION

TAND IMPROVEMENT

ATION OF IDLE LAND

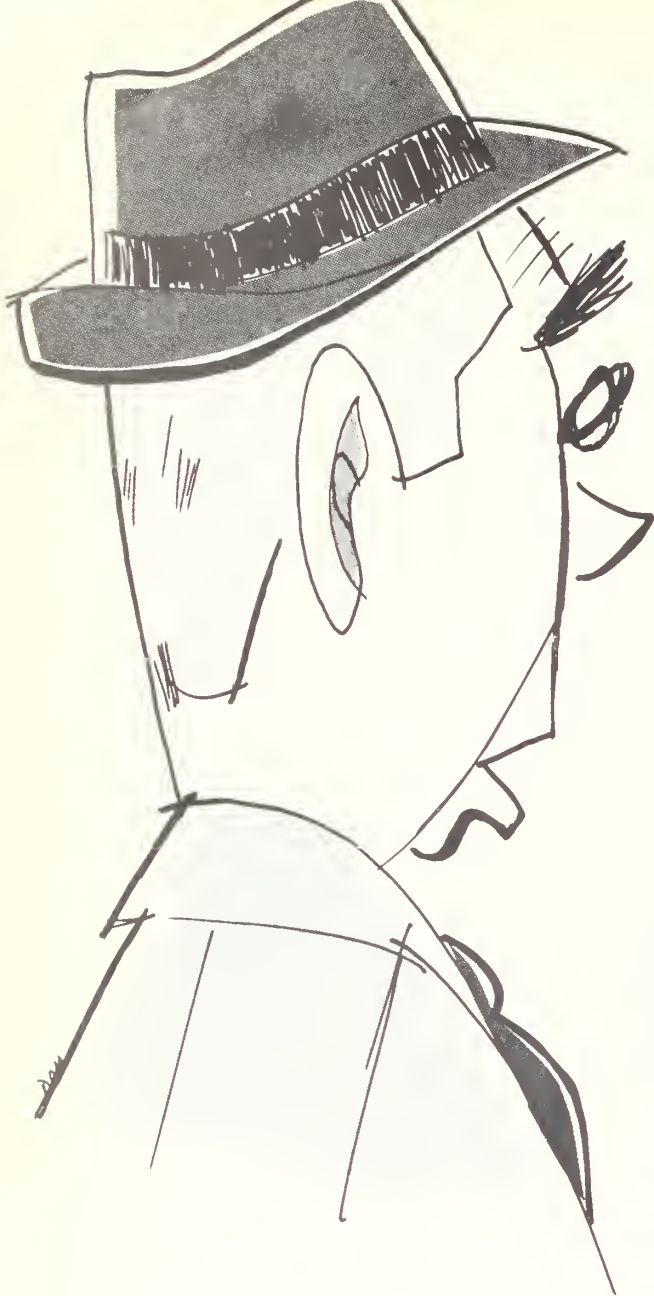
AND CONTROL OF FIRES



decide overnight to sell," he warned. He advised the landowner to seek the advice of a professional forester before selling.

Senator Talmadge hailed forestry as Georgia's number one natural resource and cited its importance as a source of income. He pointed out that Georgia leads the nation in fire-protected private land and urged those present to return and spread the steps' message they had heard that morning.

Visitors climb six steps to reach meeting



Wha' Hoppen?

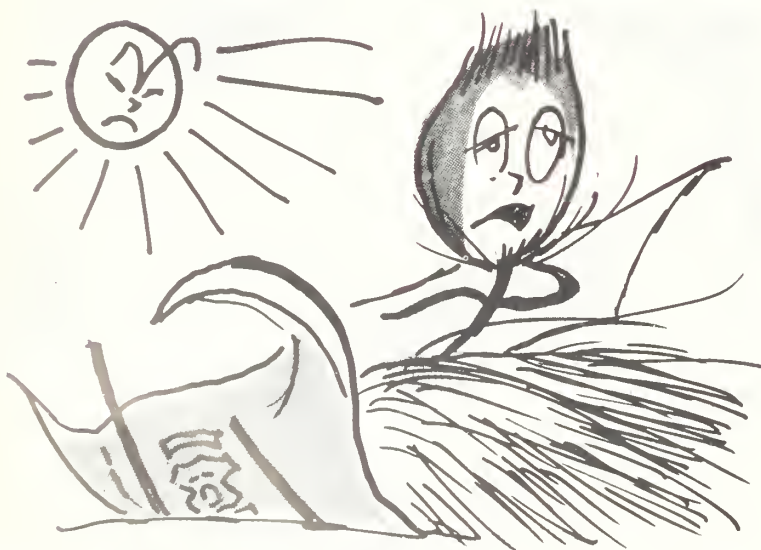
"What happened to my trees?
Why'd they die?"

This old refrain rings through the Reforestation Department of the Georgia Forestry Commission each year as pine purchasers write beseeching, curious or furious letters asking remuneration or explanation for their dead Commission-grown trees.

Unfortunately, about all the Commission can give them is planting advice or sympathy, for most of the time carelessness or lack of knowledge by the purchaser or person planting the trees caused their death.

The Commission cannot accept responsibility for the trees' survival once they're delivered to the purchaser because it has no control over their handling after that time.

The Commission does everything it can to see that only top-quality trees are sold to the public. High standards are set for the trees which are released. Millions of cull trees are weeded out in the nurseries' grading rooms each year and dumped back into the empty seedbeds to add organic material to the soil. Cull trees include those with crooks, forks, damaged roots or small size.



Opening bundles too soon before planting dries trees

The death of the little trees is more disturbing to the Reforestation Department than financial responsibility for them, because the sole objective of the reforestation program is to put growing trees on every purchaser's land.

What can be done to eliminate this loss?

Commission Reforestation Chief Sanford Darby has come up with some answers for the major causes of seedling mortality.

Inadequate air circulation during hauling caused by improper packing of the vehicle, delays in unloading, improper storage and watering, breaking bales too soon before planting and delayed planting are some of the major trouble sources.

Although the landowner receives his stock packed in damp moss, he must make certain that the seedlings do not become heated and dry out. Adequate ventilation and watering will eliminate this hazard. A spacer, usually a 2x4 or 4x4 board, should be used between each layer, especially if the bundles are stacked more than two layers high. The moss should be watered every two or three days.

If the seedlings are to be held more than three weeks before planting, they should be "heeled in." This is done by digging a v-shaped trench and placing the seedlings on one side with the roots in a slanting position. The roots should then be covered with loose dirt, which should be thoroughly soaked with water.

Seedlings can be kept safely in cold storage for two or three weeks at temperatures of 33 to 36 degrees. The moss should be watered regularly, as drying out can still occur. Should the seedlings freeze, they should be allowed to thaw undisturbed. Frozen trees should not be moved.

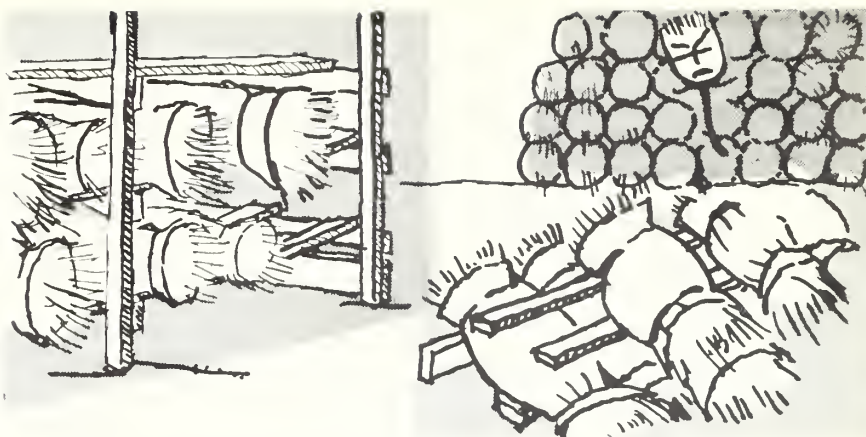
Correct planting is a necessity. During transit to the planting area, the trees should be kept moist and covered to prevent exposure to drying winds. If the moss has been removed, the roots should be dipped in mud, as water alone will drown the roots. At the planting site, the trees should be unloaded in shady place.

Seedlings should be planted at exactly the correct depth. Longleaf and slash, in very sandy soils, should be set within one inch of the bud. On other sites, trees should be planted one inch deeper than the ground line where they were grown in the nursery.

Seedlings should not be released too quickly while being placed in the ground during the actual planting, for they will fall back, or, if held too long, lean forward.

The trees should be planted six to eight feet apart so they won't have to be thinned before they reach marketable size. This spacing takes about 650-800 seedlings per acre.

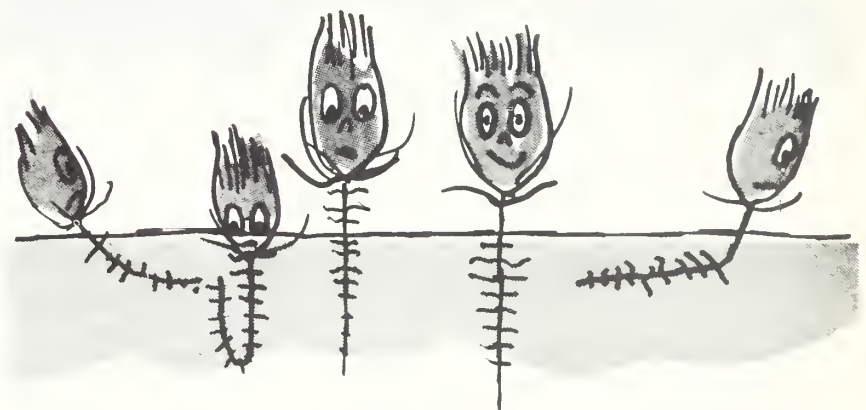
For more information, a booklet, "Reforestation Techniques," is available from Commission county managers, district offices or the Reforestation Department, Box 1183, Macon.



Properly stacked bundles will not dry out



Bundles should be watered every 2-3 days



Seedlings should be planted at correct depth, angle



GFC Nurserymen Begin First Inventory Study



Nurserymen take inventory sample

The largest sampling study in the history of forest nursery production is being conducted by the Georgia Forestry Commission and the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service. Commission Reforestation Chief Sanford P. Darby and Experiment Station Statistician T. E. Evans are making the seedling inventory study.

Preliminary results are scheduled to be completed December 15. The inventory has already revealed a gross production at the Commission's six nurseries of 392 million seedlings, of which 86 million are estimated to be culls. Cull seedlings are those which have been damaged by disease, root rot and fusiform rust, growth deformities, lack of bark, winter bud, stem height and diameter and improper lifting. These seedlings will be eliminated from those sold to the public.

Darby said the Commission hopes the study will yield reliable methods of taking seedling inventories which will also be faster than present systems. Inventories are taken each year at the nurseries to see how many marketable seedlings will be available to Georgians.

The study is conducted by lifting a portion of each nursery's stock to see how the seedlings' tops compare with their roots' development and to find the percentage of culls in the crop.

Figures derived from the nursery surveys were processed at the IBM Service Bureau in Atlanta and at the Electronic Computing Service at Duke University.

SPCA Starts 12-State Forest Improvement Plan

The Southern Pulpwood Conservation Assn. joined the war this fall on the Southern woodlands number one enemy — poor management — with the announcement that it is beginning a 12-state 'pilot forest' project.

Already, in Georgia the Agricultural Extension Service has started a six-step forest improvement plan, the U. S. Forest Service has held a "Town Meeting" on management problems of small woodlots and the Georgia Forestry Commission is pushing its existing management program with an emphasis on North Georgia growing problems.

SPCA General Manager H. J. Malsberger of Atlanta said the 'pilot forest' project, which will be formally launched in Georgia next April 14 on the second annual Southwide Pulp and Paper Day, calls for "putting selected farm or other individual forest tracts throughout the South on the way to peak production."

"Although the forest income of the South has increased rapidly, we have not begun to approach the full potential," Mr. Malsberger said. "The 'pilot forest' educational program is designed to provide permanent examples to show the way to increasing farm income for timberland owners, thus enabling forest product operations to make even larger contributions to the economy of rural areas."

"Putting all timberland into top production would, in most counties in the South, have the same effect on the county's economy as a substantial new industry." The initial goal is to establish pilot forests in some 100 counties throughout

the South. Pulp and paper companies have agreed to do a complete forestry job on these selected woodlots. This will include planting seedlings, controlling weed trees, harvesting scientifically, establishing fire control measures and other required practices. All of the work will be performed without charge to the owner of the property.

After the properties are placed under ideal forest management, they will serve neighboring landowners as permanent guides to good forest practice. The owner of the land will receive all proceeds from timber harvests. The participating pulp and paper mill will provide free the necessary forestry supplies, equipment and technical forestry advice.

Woodlands selected for the mass rejuvenation program are to be typical of the area in which they are located and are to be easily accessible. Local agricultural and forestry agencies will be asked to co-operate in selecting the areas to be used.

Industry foresters assigned to the 'pilot forest' projects will also make an analysis of the forest economy of the counties in which the demonstration forests are located. Results of the county surveys will be made available to businessmen and others interested in community development opportunities.

State chairmen for the operation of 'pilot forest' projects will be appointed by the SPCA president at an early date. This will be followed by meetings in all states of representatives of the participating pulp and paper mills.

Logging the foresters...

FIREMEN, SAVE MY TREE....Cobb County Ranger T. L. Holmes fought a one-tree fire one recent night. Somebody, apparently trying to smoke out a 'possum, fired an old, hollow tree. Holmes & Co. chopped down the tree, raked a break around it and let it burn itself out. Neighbors stood by until the fire died out completely.

TURKEY TALK....Dr. Larry Walker's hardwood control report which he authored for the Georgia Forest Research Council was recently published in the Turkish Journal of Forestry. Dr. Ibrahim Atay authored the translation. "Twas the first time I didn't understand a thing I wrote," the University of Georgia faculty member confessed.

KIWANIS HEARS POLK RANGER....James Carter of Cedartown traced the history of the Polk County Forestry Unit for the Rockmart Kiwanis Club recently. He outlined the services available from the unit and praised Polk Countians for helping decrease the number of forest fires and acres lost each year since the unit was formed in 1949.

MORE CHIEFS THAN INDIANS....A small fire at Kennesaw National Battlefield Park recently brought three 'chiefs' to extinguish it. Marietta Fire Chief Howard Schaeffer, Park Superintendent B. C. Yates and Cobb County Ranger T. L. Holmes all pounced on the blaze, which was believed caused by a careless hiker. They were assisted by numerous volunteers, who responded to a radio call for help.

RANGER UNMASKS FORESTRY SECRETS....Calhoun County Ranger Charles Mask recently presented a combination lecture and movie on forestry to the Edison Lions Club. He praised county residents for planting 10 million seedlings in recent years and said present orders were well over the million mark. The movie dealt with forest management.

FORESTRY DAY AGAIN....J. B. White's Department Store in Augusta sponsored another salute to forestry in Augusta recently. Store decorations had a forestry theme and free seedlings were given to customers. Special exhibits were installed by Commission rangers, who also signed up kiddies as Junior Forest Rangers. Assisting were Richmond County Ranger T. M. Strickland, Assistant 10th District Forester Bill Schultz, Columbia Ranger Lonnie Morris, Burke Ranger Charlie Claxton, and McDuffie-Warren Ranger Bill Munns.

PINES IN YOUR COFFEE (COUNTY)....The Douglas Kiwanis Club has two mechanical pine planters available for reforestation work in Coffee and Atkinson Counties. The Douglas Lumber Co. and Rayonier, Inc., each donated a planter to the club. Coffee-Atkinson Forestry Unit personnel overhauled and painted the planters, which are available for a small operating charge, Kiwanis officials said. A reported 4,280 acres will be planted in pines in the counties this year.



After debuting at the Kaolin Festival parade in Sandersville two weeks earlier, the Sixth District float appeared in the Macon Christmas Parade the day after Thanksgiving. The first rain in many weeks made the parade pleasant for Smokey.

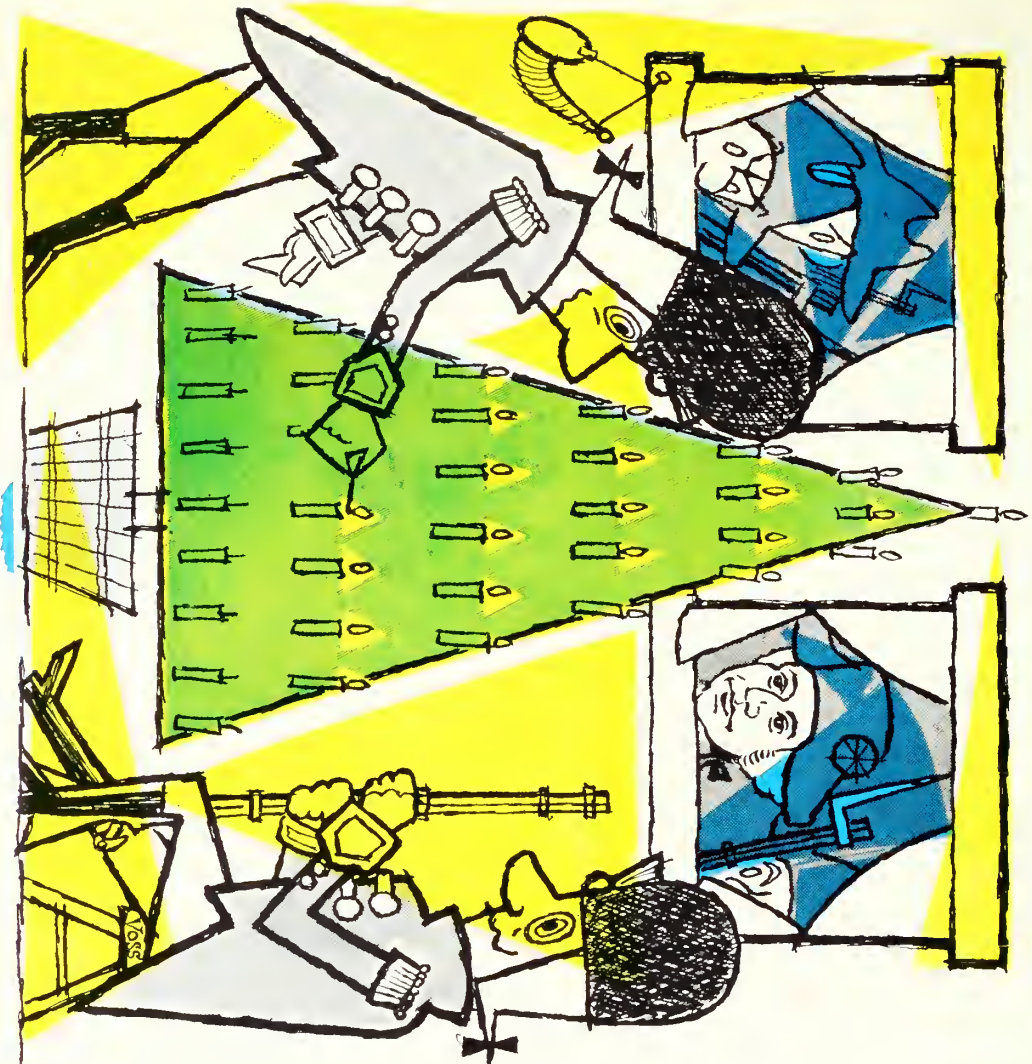


Forestry Commission Director Guyton DeLoach honors Mrs. Chester Martin of Atlanta, past president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, for her forest conservation work. Joining in the congratulations are, left to right, State Soil Conservation Chairman Jim Gillis Jr. and USFS Region 8 Forester J. K. Vessey.



Commission Forest Management personnel attended a four-day training school in North Georgia taught by the U. S. Forest Service which included log grading study at Ritter Lumber Co. in Mountain City.

NOVEMBER, 1958



TREES MEANT TRIUMPH AT TRENTON

It's a little known fact that George Washington and his hardy patriots owed their stirring victory over the Hessians at Trenton, New Jersey, on Christmas Night, 1776, to conifers. The red coats were so engrossed in carousing 'round the Yule evergreens that they didn't hear the ragged coats coming till too late. You, too, will be on the winning side if you plant more pines and follow sound forest management practices on the ones you already have.

Dr. Hugh B. Masters
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia



Georgia

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FORESTRY

Georgia Certifies First Pine Seed Tree Stand
December, 1958

Cruising the News

Avoid Fires

(From the *Augusta Chronicle*)

During these dry days when forest rangers are more than usually on the alert to prevent destruction of Georgia's forests by fire, everyone should become a part of the fire protection organization that guards constantly against fire losses.

There need be no formalities in joining up with the fire-prevention group. All one has to do is to say to one's self: I shall see that nothing I do starts a fire.

That means no carelessly tossed away cigarette during a hunting trip, no left-over hot embers in a camp fire, no thoughtless tossing of cigarettes through the windows of a speeding car. In other words, no carelessness where the possibility of starting a fire exists.

The long dry spell means that roadside grass is sere and easily inflammable. Underbrush, too, is dry and piled up leaves will ignite from the slightest wisp of a flame, or even from a red-glowing discarded cigarette butt.

It pays to be careful.

Hunters Can Help Curb Forest Fires

(From the *Columbus Ledger*)

Chance of forest fires being started always exists in the hunting season, but the danger is accentuated when there has been a long dry spell such as the one this fall.

Georgia Game and Fish Director Fulton Lovell has appealed to all hunters, and others going into the forests and fields, to exercise extreme caution and not to start woods fires.

Although present conditions are dangerous, the game and fish director says he has no plans now to close any areas in Georgia to hunting. He says he is ready to take such action, however, should it become necessary.

Whether or not hunting in danger areas of Georgia will go on rests largely with hunters. If they cooperate and guard against starting wood fires, it will be unnecessary to institute a no-hunting ban. Otherwise, the woods and fields in large areas will be closed to them.

Even rain, as is forecast now, will not remove the danger unless the precipitation is prolonged and heavy. Light showers provide only temporary protection.

Forest fires cost Georgia landowners huge sums annually and also deplete the supply of game. Statistics show that the majority of the blazes result from someone's carelessness, and hunters are responsible for many of them.

With that in mind, all who go into the woods and fields should exercise extreme care not to start fires. They should guard against tossing away lighted cigarettes or matches and building camp fires carelessly or leaving them burning.

Those careless acts are blamed for many of the serious fires.

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NOTICE

'Georgia Forestry' will be published quarterly in 1959.
The first issue will appear in March. The magazine will
contain 16 pages in the future.

Georgia Pines Needed

(From the *Adel News*)

It is said that a nearby Tennessee newsprint mill is now consuming around a half-million cords of pine wood annually from Tennessee and six surrounding states. A third of that half-million cords come from Georgia. The plant uses only pine pulpwood and is buying up more timber lands with each passing year.

This may be truly called the Great Paper Age. More and more paper products are being used from newsprint on down to the paper container our milk is delivered in. Consumption of pulpwood is increasing at a rate of 4 to 6 percent a year and is expected to keep rising for the next 20 years. This means double the demand by 1978.

If this keeps up there will be a paper famine unless pulpwood resources are expanded and more paper mills are built. We have the necessary extra land here in South Georgia to grow this pulpwood. We must continually stay at the job of conserving the timber growth we now have, keep planting more and caring for what we have. This can mean much to us in Cook and surrounding counties.



Residue Survey Promises Revenue

Georgia has no gold lying around on the ground, but there is plenty of wood residue, which is good as gold to enterprising manufacturers, a report just released by government foresters reveals.

A "Survey of Wood Residue in Georgia," by Rufus Page, Forest Products Technologist, U. S. Forest Service and Georgia Forestry Commission, and Joseph Saucier, Research Forester, USFS, gives a complete picture of wood residue in Georgia.

The report, plus other information which is filed at the Georgia Forestry Center in Macon and is available to interested manufacturers, not only lists the location of every source of residue in the state, but gives its amount, kind, and availability. Estimated annual residue production for a specific area can be figured by applying conversion factors developed by the foresters.

Page and Saucier directed the 159-county survey, the first in the history of Georgia, which was sponsored by the Forestry Commission, U. S. Forest Service, Georgia Forest Research Council, Georgia Dept. of Commerce and Georgia Chamber of Commerce.

Copies of the survey have been distributed to all the sponsoring groups and will be used to attract new industry to Georgia, Page said. The survey gives interested parties a sound estimate of the availability of residue. The book recommends that more detailed surveys be made before an industry picks a site.

Page and Saucier were assisted on the 10-month project by more than 100 assistant district foresters,

management, and county forest rangers of the Forestry Commission. These men compiled information on all wood-using industries in their counties and sent it to the 10 district offices of the Forestry Commission, where it was consolidated and sent to Macon for processing and editing into the 36-page book.

Several other Southern states already have numerous industries which use wood residue. Principal types of residue include cull lumber, slabs, edgings, end trim, bark, shavings, sawdust, veneer cores, veneer clip and roundup and sanderdust.

Wood residue is used to manufacture wood pulp, particle board, hardboard, charcoal, wood flour, sweeping compounds, toys, molding, tobacco sticks, wood briquettes and industrial chemicals. More uses are being developed by research each year.

Almost 1,300 wood-using industries in Georgia were surveyed. Their 1957 production left an estimated 3,751,344 tons of green weight softwood residue and 1,426,499 tons of hardwood residue.

Numerous tables break the figures down into forestry district production, value of types of residue produced per district, types of residue produced by various industries and other such categories.

Introductory chapters analyze the wood residue picture, define the various types, explain how they're manufactured into finished products and give other interesting and pertinent data.

Georgia Certifies First Pine Seed Producers



Inspectors' eye view

Georgia marked up another forestry first last month by establishing the nation's initial pine seed certification program. Superior pine trees are certified as seed producers according to standards of the Georgia Crop Improvement Assn. of Athens.

The GCIA is a member of the International Crop Improvement Assn., composed of 42 states including Alaska, and three Canadian provinces. The ICIA establishes quality standards for seed and inspects agricultural crops to certify seed producers.

Federal and Georgia Forestry Commission foresters and crop improvement officials made the first pine seed-producing area inspection last week at a 22-acre tract of slash pine owned by Gair Woodlands Corp. in Emanuel County. This site, which was left with about 200 pines of superior characteristics after the inspectors removed all inferior trees, is the first to be approved in North America.

This tract had been used earlier in the year for a training school for the Georgia Forestry



Moore, Barber, Cole eye pine

Commission management foresters who are the state's first certification inspectors.

Another Gair tract in Hancock County and Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. timber in Effingham and Appling Counties were also checked, giving Georgia some 50 acres of certified seed trees. Hugh Inglis, agronomist in charge of seed certification for the Georgia Crop Improvement Assn., said that pine seed have now joined such farm commodities as corn, clover and oats in the certified seed field.

Seed tree certification will provide private and state tree nurseries, starting with the 1960 cone crop, with seed from pines of superior characteristics, which include fast growth, straight stems, good forms and freedom from insects and disease infestation. State and industry-operated orchards of grafted pines will produce superior seed in quantity within the next 10 or 15 years.

"Private landowners may have their trees certified for seed production," Inglis said. "There is no limit on the number of acres which can be devoted to seed production. The number of seed trees per acre will depend, of course, on the quality of the timber. Pine seed may some day rival peaches, apples and pecans as a source of tree income."

Tracts must have high quality timber and at least one hundred trees per acre before they will be inspected to see if they qualify as certified seed sources, according to John Barber, U. S. Forest Service research forester, of Macon, who is chairman of the Crop Improvement Assn. Forestry Commodity Committee.

Certified tracts must also be surrounded by an isolation strip 400 feet wide. All trees which might pollinate the superior trees and pass on their defects must be removed from the strip.

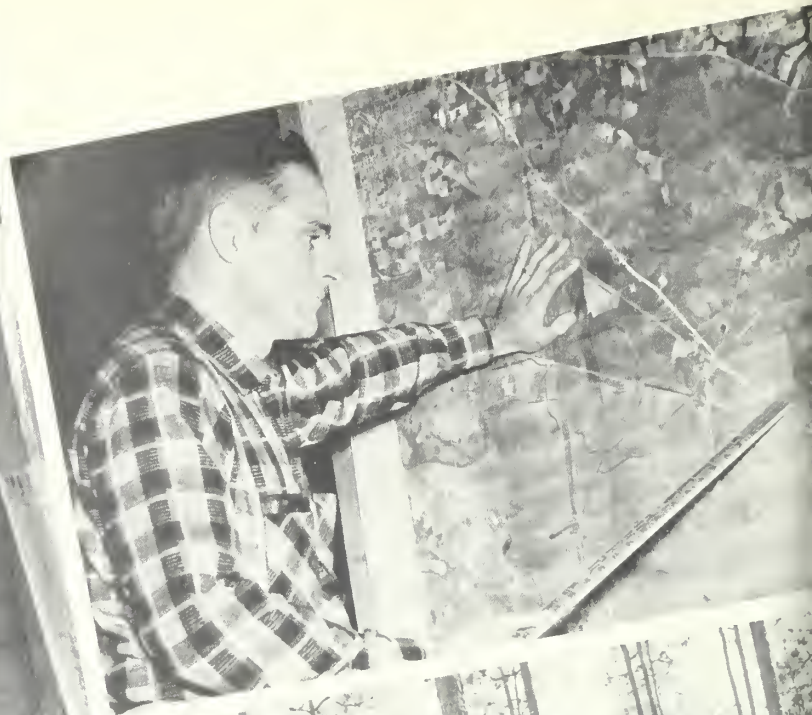
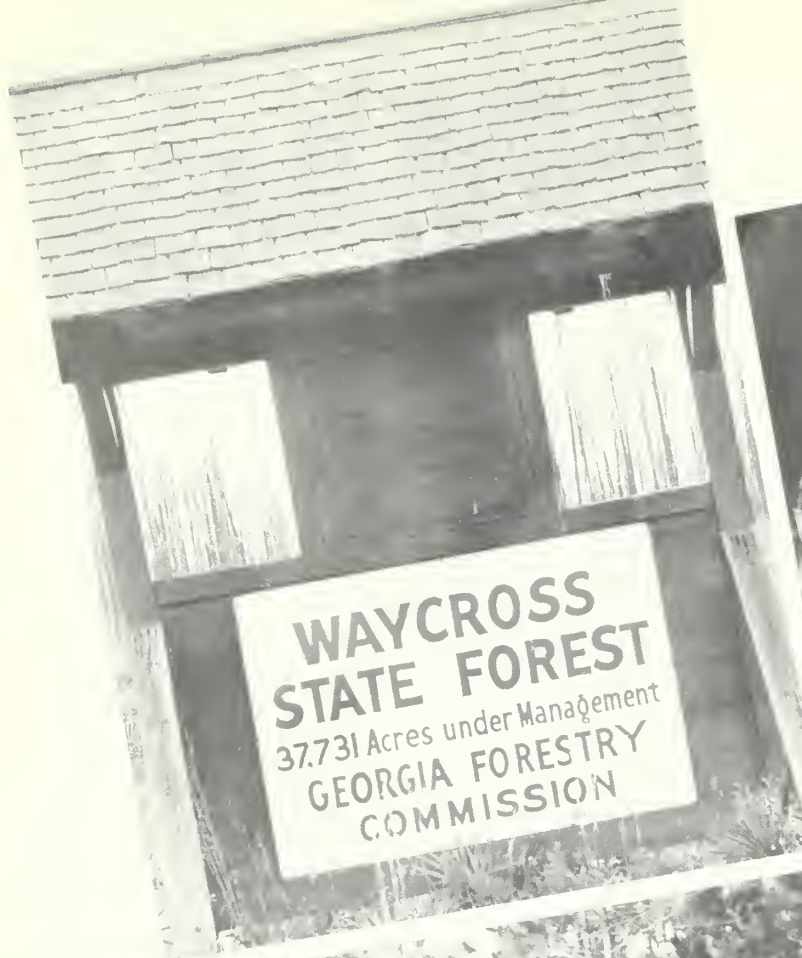
The Forestry Commission management foresters, who have been approved as certification inspectors by the GCIA board of directors can also advise landowners how to prepare their timber areas for certification. There is no charge for this. There is a small charge for the actual certification inspection.

No certified seed will be produced in Georgia until 1960 because it takes a pine cone two years to develop from the pollinated flower. Flowers which will be pollinated this winter will be mature cones in 1960. Cones maturing in 1959 will not qualify because they were open-pollinated last year.

Quite a few foresters, seed growers and interested citizens made the initial inspection, which was headed by Barber, Inglis, Gair Research Forester Don Cole of Savannah and Forestry Commission Management Chief W. H. McComb of Macon. County agents, seed salesmen, farmers and a party of Georgia Agricultural Extension Service foresters who have offices with Inglis in Athens, viewed the proceedings with interest.



Inspectors make final check on certified tract



Model Management Plan Underway

A 58-year woods management plan designed to raise income and pine products output has been started at Waycross State Forest by the Georgia Forestry Commission.

The Forest, most of which now consists of wild stands of timber, has been divided into 58 compartments of about 350 acres each. One compartment will be clear cut each year. The following year it will be planted with 600 seedlings per acre.

In 15 years half these 600 trees will be removed for sale as pulpwood. The remaining trees will again be thinned for pulpwood in five more years, reducing the number of trees to 150 per acre.

A thinning for sawtimber is scheduled when the stand is 30 years old. The trees removed at this time will be



worked for naval stores for four years before the cutting. Naval stores practices will follow the recommendations of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Naval Stores Program.

After this series of intermediate cuttings, there will be about 70 trees per acre remaining. These will be cut at the age of 56 (two years were spent in clear cutting the original stand and planting the compartment). The 70 final trees should have a diameter at breast height of 18 or more inches and should yield over 20,000 board feet per acre which is more than double the yield of the present wild stands. The year after the final cut, the compartment will be replanted and the same cutting cycle repeated.

As the various compartments are put under the management plan for the first time, those which are still in a wild state will be inspected and necessary thinnings will be made.

The entire forest will be on a planned production basis in 58 years. Each compartment will have a card file listing the condition of the timber and the work to be done on it. The card file will be set up by date so that whoever is managing the Forest can go through the file and see what needs to be done each year. This

method of operation will greatly facilitate the management job whenever a new forest supervisor takes charge of the operation of the project.

According to Forest Supervisor H. W. Williams, Jr., of Waycross, this plan makes it easier to determine the correct time and place to apply the specific management practices. These timely applications of good cutting practices should keep the forest in an ideal growing condition, and thereby, increase its yield considerably. The forest will also be a demonstration to anyone who wishes to observe this method of forest management.

One compartment has already been clear cut, another marked for pulp thinning, a third marked for selective cupping for naval stores and a fourth has been prepared for planting.

The reason for the 58-year rotation or time between planting and clear cutting a compartment, Williams said, "is that this is the estimated period required to grow ideal, high quality sawtimber."

The length of the plan and the time of the various cuttings may vary from the present estimates, depending upon growth rate, market changes, damage from fire, insects or disease, and other factors. If it is decided the 58-year rotation should be reduced, the compartments will be consolidated into the same number of compartments as the new rotation age so that a compartment will still be ready each year for a sawtimber clearcut.

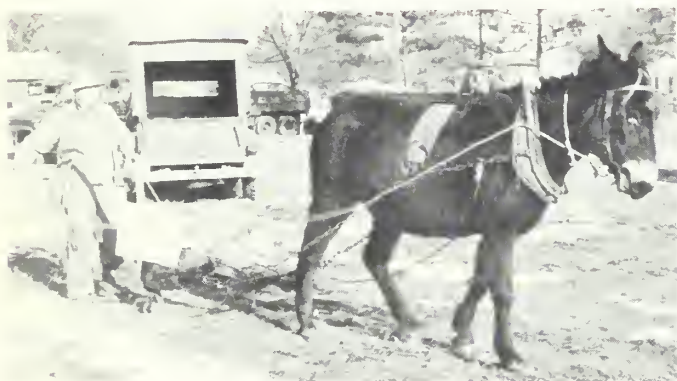
Tenth Sponsors

Yule Parade

In Washington

An early December snow--the deepest since 1940--brought joy to Wilkes County children and fire fighters, but complications to the 1958 Washington Christmas parade sponsored by the Wilkes County Forestry Unit and the Tenth District Office of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Several days of rain and snow ended a dangerous



The old way



Crime doesn't pay



fall-long drought which had transformed middle and north Georgia forests into fire traps. However, sub-freezing temperatures accompanied the four-inch Wilkes County snow and rendered highways treacherous, float decoration work extremely uncomfortable and cut the number of entries in the parade.

However, there were still plenty of hardy colorful entrants remaining to brighten things: three forestry-Christmas floats--two themes which blended easily, new automobiles, the Wilkes County High School Band, Miss Keep Lincoln County Green, put-niks (Washington-made midget autos), Smokey the Bear, Boy and Girl Scouts, a National Guard anti-aircraft gun and target plane from Elberton, a color guard and a new variation of the 10th District famous walking forest fire prevention exhibit.

Santa Claus came to town, too, riding on the gaily decorated 10th District float. This much-traveled conveyance was joined for the occasion by its sister from the Sixth District Office. Sixth District Forester Frank Eadie sent his float up in thanks for the times 10th Chief George Collier had lent his to the Milledgeville office.

Hundreds of youngsters and adults lined the Washington streets for the show. Young boys amused themselves while waiting by pelting each other with snowballs.

The gaily decorated signs and ornaments painted on the floats by the new 10th District fire patrol pilot, Hank Langley, who is also a professional painter and photographer, were other factors contributing to the parades success. His presence will give district information and education work a big boost, Collier predicted.

Tenth District office and Wilkes County forestry unit personnel spent many hours preparing the floats and their equipment for the parade, which was sponsored by the foresters to introduce Christmas in 1958 and to teach forestry to the youngsters of Wilkes County. The parade was approved by the City of Washington and the Washington Chamber of Commerce and was open to anyone who wished to enter.

Paperboard Mill Set For Augusta

One of the largest paperboard mills to be built in Georgia will be constructed by the Continental Can Co. near Augusta in 1959, according to former Georgian, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, chairman of the company.

The 45-million dollar mill is to be located on a 260-acre site 11 miles south of Augusta near the main line of the Central of Georgia Railroad.

The new plant is expected to produce some 350 tons of bleached sulphate pulpwood and paper and use 700 cords of pulpwood a day, General Clay said. Most of the mill's output will be used by Continental. The remainder will be sold to other firms. A portion of the timber used in the mill's production will be supplied by Georgia and South Carolina landowners. The rest of the pulpwood needed will come from the company's own timberlands.

General Clay added that the paperboard mill will re-

quire the employment of approximately 400 persons. When operations begin in 1961 there will be a need for additional employees to manage Continental's woodlands and procurement operations.

The mill, in addition to its production facilities, will also have its own power units, a 25,000-kilowatt power plant that could fill the electricity requirements of a community of 75,000 and a 25-million-gallons per-day water treatment plant.

General Clay said that construction of the mill was based on the expectation that bleached sulphate pulpwood will continue to be the fastest growing segment of the paperboard industry for several years to come. Continental operates three Kraft mills and eight boxboard plants in the South.



Ranger, Norm, agent check pines

Young Forester Wins 4-H Honors

Forest management, which started as just another 4-H project for Norman Underwood, 17, of Calhoun, has made him a national winner in that field. The award was made during the recent National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

Underwood's claim to the national title was not an accident. The young forester started his forestry man-

agement program four years ago by planting 1,000 loblolly pine seedlings. This and two other acres of tall pine timber, gave the Gordon County 4-H'er the start he needed to become a national winner. Underwood said proper management and reforestation have raised the value of his timber from \$300 to \$1,128 and increased his holdings from two to seven acres.

The national 4-H winner added that his management plan for the future calls for timber stand improvement: clearing hardwood understory, pre-commercial thinning and stand improvement cutting every five years; reforestation: replacing those trees cut; disease control: treating and cutting of trees that present a hazard to other timber; and fire control: keeping fire breaks clear and fire fuel down to a minimum in the stands. At present, the Gordon County 4-H'er has his eyes set on attending the University of Georgia School of Forestry.

Underwood has not limited his forestry project to planting and cutting trees. To win this national 4-H award, an up-to-date record book of all 4-H projects, some 83 impressive demonstrations on correct forestry practices, wise and conservative uses of forest land, and the importance of forestry to our present day industry and economy, as well as secondary projects, such as dairy, home beautification, swine, soil conservation, safety and entomology played an important role.

The 4-H'ers were also graded on past achievements and leadership ability. Underwood is a Master Member and past president of the Red Bud 4-H Club, a past president of the Gordon County 4-H Council and a member of the Red Bud High School debating team. The young forester was tops in forestry management in Gordon County from 1955-58 and took first place in Sixth District leadership in 1957. He has participated in judging and showmanship activities as well as addressing civic and community clubs on forestry management and reforestation practices.

Miss Josie Knight, Red Bud 4-H Club leader, John R. Gunnels, county agent, Lewis Weaver, assistant county agent and J. C. McDearis, Gordon County forest ranger, have been credited by Underwood for his success in forestry and other 4-H activities.

Future Of Wood '59 SPCA Theme



Whittle ponders, Malsberger reports

The role of wood in the future is the theme of the 1959 Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association meeting to be held January 14-15 in the Dinkler Plaza Hotel at Atlanta, according to SPCA General Manager Henry Malsberger.

Foresters, wood growers, and pulp and paper leaders will discuss such topics as new uses for wood, how population increases will affect tomorrow's market, industry's responsibility and opportunity for the future, the South's role in wood growing and how foresters can better communicate the industry's story to the public.

The first day's session, to be presided over by SPCA President L. A. Whittle, will be highlighted by talks from Dr. Richard L. Henderson of Emory University, John C. Witherspoon, SPCA, and Frank Heyward, Gaylord Container Corp.

SPCA Vice President K. A. Swenning will preside over the closing day's activities, which will include addresses by Whittle, H. R. Johnson, U. S. Forest Service, Dr. L. R. Thiesmeyer, Pulp and Paper Research Council of Canada, J. W. Warner, Gulf State Paper Corp., and William P. Rock, Arkansas Industrial and Development Commission.

Other business will include the annual report by Malsberger, the election of officers and reports on forestry progress from Association officials and industrial leaders.

Malsberger added that by participating in this program we will find out if we are adequately prepared to meet the future needs of wood in a space age of skyrocketing population which demands more new and complex uses of wood products.

FPRS Reviews Wood Residue Board Research

A review of glued wood products and flake and particle board research highlighted the recent Florida-Georgia Alabama Section of the Forest Products Research Society semi-annual meeting at Mobile, Ala.

R. R. Cahal, of the Southern Pine Inspection Bureau, New Orleans, La., stated that tentative specifications for particle board use are being developed to make it acceptable under FHA specifications for such building purposes as sheathing and underlayment for flooring and roofing.

Panel members discussed the feasibility of using laminated 2 x 4's rather than the solid 2 x 4 to eliminate much of the warping in solid boards, reduce the price of the product, yet increase its quality. The laminated 2 x 4 is made by gluing together two 1 x 4's. The advantage is that knots and pitch streaks, which would run all the way through a solid 2 x 4, would not do so in a laminated 2 x 4 composed of two separate pieces of lumber.

L. E. Clark, Jr., of the Perkins Glue Co. Landsdale, Pa., stated that such problems as starved glue lines, unevenly spread glue, rough surface and keeping the moisture content between seven and ten percent, face the manufacturers of laminated wood products. Clark added that these problems would have to be solved through proper management.

However, Joe C. Denman, Jr., of the Southern Pine Lumber Co., Diboll, Texas, stated that the FHA was concerned over the use of water resistant urea resin rather than water proof phenolic resin in the laminated 2 x 4. Denman added that tests show that wall temperatures do not exceed 101 degrees during any period of the day in the hottest climate. The breaking point of urea resin is 110 degrees provided that temperature is stable over a long period of sustained time. Therefore many technologists feel that urea resin will do a better job at half the expense of phenolic resin.

The section voted to change its name from Florida-Georgia-Alabama Section to the Southeastern Section.

Officers elected were William Belvin, director, Herty Laboratory, Savannah, chairman, succeeding Rufus H. Page of the Georgia Forestry Commission and the U. S. Forest Service, who was named a trustee. R. B. Westgate, Plant Manager, Georgia Pacific Plywood Corp., Savannah, was selected vice chairman, Ralph Peter, USFS Athens, secretary-treasurer, and Dean A. W. Herrick of the University of Georgia School of Forestry, Athens, trustee.

Section Chairman Page presided over the flake and particle board session and Dr. D. B. Richards of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute Forestry Department presided over the glued wood products from solid wood session.

Logging the foresters...

TREE FARMER AWARDS....The first annual Master Tree Farmer awards will be presented at the Georgia Forestry Association's membership meeting at Atlanta in May, according to Association president William O. Oettmeier. Oettmeier stated that there will be four awards each from the Appalachian, Piedmont and Coastal Plain forest areas of the state. The areas will be divided into four size classifications, ranging from three to over 5,000 acres. Certified tree farmers will be judged on woodland production activities, long range forest management plans and interest in their woodland projects. Oettmeier added that the purpose of the program is to encourage good forest management on privately owned woodlands. The Georgia Forest Industries Committee, Tree Farm sponsor, will aid in the selection.

FARM EDITOR HONORED....Miss Susan Myrick, Farm Editor, Macon Telegraph, was presented a certified "Tree Farmer Award" by the Professional Agricultural Workers and the Macon Farmer's Club at a joint meeting of the two clubs earlier this month. The award was presented in appreciation of the excellent news coverage given forestry and other agricultural events in this area. Alpha A. Fowler, Jr., president of the Georgia Poultry Federation, was the principal speaker.

WOODS AND MILLS TOURS SET....School teachers and students are now able to see the inside of forestry as well as the outside due to a guided tour plan of the Georgia Forest Industries Committee. Robert H. Rush, Hawkinsville, education chairman of the committee, states that a new booklet, "Georgia Tree Farm and Plant Tours," list guided tours of plants and woods in 50 counties. The person to be contacted in arranging for a tour, is listed in the booklet. The aim of the project is to show teachers and students what is going on in the woods and mills that produce more than 5,000 forest products, Rush said.

FOREST PILOT....Kirk Sutlive of Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., Savannah, has been named Georgia chairman of the Pilot Forest project--a southwide forest development program of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association. Sutlive will work with the state's pulp and paper industry leaders in selecting the counties to receive Pilot Forests and in carrying out the program. An organizational meeting to plan the program in Georgia was held in Savannah.

ONE IN A BILLION....Secretary of Agriculture Benson has turned over to the U. S. Treasury the billionth dollar from the sale or lease of national forest resources. The billion dollars represents the gross income from the national forest system since its establishment in 1905. Secretary Benson said receipts have increased over the past three years because the Forest Service is improving and managing these lands for a continuous yield of resources. The billionth dollar was in a check for over four and a half million dollars from the Forest Service's Regional Headquarters at Portland, Oregon.



SOMETHING NEW ADDED....It's the same old 10th District Office at Washington, but the new lawn look was provided by the deepest snowfall in the area since 1940, according to the old timers.



BRIGHT CHRISTMAS....was made possible at Monroe County Hospital by spare time project of Morgan-Walton Forestry Unit. Foresters constructed window decorations, financed by American Legion Post 64 of Monroe, from birch logs, cedar branches, holly leaves and berries and candles. Ranger Harold Jones presents one to Supervisor of Nurses Dot Foster.



LAB GETS TUNNEL....The Southern Forest Fire Laboratory at the Forestry Center at Macon passed an important construction milestone this month as two cranes swung the big wind tunnel, which will be used in forest fire research, into place.

Georgia FORESTRY

DECEMBER, 1958



A Can't Miss Proposition

You won't miss, either, if you switch to forestry. Swiss patriot William Tell didn't miss back in 1308 when he shot the apple off his son's head at the orders of the hated Austrian tyrant. Then he shot the tyrant. You won't have to go to that extreme, but you may shout your head off with joy when your forests begin to produce profits. Throw off the tyranny of poor forestry practices. Wise management and reforestation will mean financial freedom for you.

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